

Over Four Indochina Countries

U.S. Planes Stage 700 Bomb Raids

SAIGON, Nov. 10 (AP)—U.S. planes escalated their attacks yesterday, flying more than 700 strikes in the four countries of Indochina and doubling their raids in the southern panhandle of North Vietnam, U.S. military sources disclosed today.

Informants reported a substantial increase in supplies moving through the panhandle for the Communist forces in South Vietnam.

"We've increased our air attacks to match their increase in supply efforts," said one official. However, sources said that the bombing halt above the 20th parallel, ordered by President Nixon Oct. 22 to improve the climate for peace negotiations, remained in effect.

They said it was not likely to be lifted even though the North Vietnamese are using the lull to repair such supply lines as the two railroads to China.

The U.S. command reported that its fighter-bombers flew 180 strikes in the North Vietnamese panhandle yesterday, 50 percent more than the average number of raids since Oct. 22.

More than 400 fighter-bomber strikes were flown in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, sources said, while the B-52 heavy bombers made more than 100 strikes in North and South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

Officials said the weather was excellent.

Supply Depots Hit

Thirty B-52 bombers roared over North Vietnam's coastline today, attacking supply depots within 65 miles of the 20th parallel. Other B-52 bombers struck inside the Demilitarized Zone and just below it, in Quang Tri Province, hitting at more supply buildups. It was the beginning of the

second week of heavy B-52 strikes on both sides of the DMZ. U.S. sources said that about 500 B-52 strikes have been made in the region during the period, with 15,000 tons of bombs dropped.

The U.S. command said the bulk of the fighter-bomber strikes in North Vietnam were against trucks rushing war materials southward and against fuel pipelines leading into South Vietnam. The command reported that 25 trucks and sections of a pipeline were destroyed or damaged.

Navy pilots struck within 25 miles of the 20th parallel, attacking a convoy of supply trucks 10 miles south of the big port of Thanh Hoa.

In the ground war, the South Vietnamese Command reported 84 enemy attacks during the 24 hours before dawn today, 87 of them by rockets and mortars.

No major battles were reported.



SENTINEL—Cambodian soldier carrying grenade launcher climbs to tree-house observation post on Highway 5, near Phnom Penh, on lookout for Communist forces.

Nixon Aide, Thieu Confer on Terms for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

people and the army of the Republic of Vietnam."

In addition, Tin Song insisted that any peace settlement must

include the re-establishment of the Demilitarized Zone as the boundary between North and South Vietnam as it was in the 1954 Geneva accords. This has

been one of Mr. Thieu's repeated demands in his recent speeches on radio and in public.

Today's article in Tin Song did not make any reference to Mr. Thieu's other objection to the proposed nine-point peace agreement—that it would impose a three-part coalition government on South Vietnam.

At a press conference two weeks ago, Mr. Kissinger said it was hoped that a supervisory force could be placed on the ground "at the same time that the ceasefire was promulgated."

Today, officials said that might not be possible, both because the Hungarians and Poles were not moving as fast as Washington had hoped, and because the Indonesians and Canadians had to work out arrangements on what vehicles and other equipment they could provide, and what

Rogers Said to Urge Kennedy Not to Send Doctors to Hanoi

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (NYT)—Secretary of State William F. Rogers reportedly urged Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., yesterday not to send a team of five prominent U.S. physicians to North Vietnam "at this time."

Sen. Kennedy reportedly pledged that if the team went, it would involve itself solely in humanitarian, and not in "political" matters. He is said to have promised Mr. Rogers that any information gathered concerning the condition of U.S. prisoners of war would be immediately furnished to the State Department.

Sen. Kennedy is also said to have argued that the administration should encourage—not discourage—a bipartisan approach in Congress to the task of binding up Indochina's wounds.

Nonetheless, according to congressional sources, Sen. Kennedy agreed to defer sending his medical group until Mr. Rogers had conferred further with other key administration officials. The two men are expected to meet again today.

Mr. Rogers was authoritatively reported to have warned the senator that the planned visit

in response to an invitation from the Hanoi government on Aug. 22 would complicate delicate ceasefire negotiations.

Sen. Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees, was reported last Sunday to have accepted the invitation and recruited the doctors, although he was not going himself.

It was reported that Sen. Kennedy intended to dispatch the medical group Wednesday, the day after the elections. However, the State Department then issued a statement warning that "it would be unwise and inappropriate for any such group to undertake such a mission at this time."

The doctors who have agreed to participate in the mission are: Dr. S. S. Schimshaw of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Joseph English, president of the Hospital Corporation of New York; David French, a pediatric surgeon with the Boston University School of Medicine; John M. Levinson, a gynecologist and population expert from Wilmington, Del.; and Michael J. Halberstam, a Washington physician and cardiologist.

Souvanna Phouma Negotiates With Chief Pathet Lao Envoy

By Malcolm W. Browne

VIENTIANE, Nov. 10 (NYT)—The Laotian peace negotiations here appeared to take a significant step forward today when the Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, received at his residence the ranking member of the Communist-led Pathet Lao delegation, Phoumi Vongvichit.

Prince Souvanna returned to Laos yesterday from a month-long trip to France and the United States. During that time, although Pathet Lao and government negotiating teams have met each Tuesday, there has been no progress.

Mr. Phoumi, generally regarded as one of the main political leaders of the Pathet Lao's de facto government, arrived here a

week ago to add his weight to the peace talks. He was reported by government sources to be planning to leave here tomorrow for Hanoi en route to the Pathet Lao capital at Samneua, presumably for consultations with Pathet Lao leader Prince Souphanouvong and others.

Mr. Phoumi met in closed conference today with Prince Souvanna for one and one-half hours. Spokesmen for both sides declined to say what was discussed.

Depends on Vietnam

Officials of both the Pathet Lao and the Laotian government have conceded in private that progress toward a Laotian peace settlement depends on a settlement in Vietnam. Nearly all of eastern Laos is occupied by the North Vietnamese Army, and the Laotian population of only 3.5 million is completely overshadowed by its two powerful Vietnamese neighbors.

The war in Laos reportedly was being fought hard today despite the peace talks.

Heavy fighting was reported in the town of Donghene, some 30 miles east southeast of Savannakhet, in southern Laos. The town had been held by the North Vietnamese for the last year, but attacking Laotian government troops reportedly established a foothold there late yesterday and were fighting their way through the streets today.

Clashes and shelling were reported in northern Laos near the royal capital of Luang Prabang, and in other parts of the country. Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy announced today that the charred bodies of two women found last week in the town of Kengkong, recaptured from the North Vietnamese, had been positively identified as those of two American missionaries.

They are Miss Evelyn Anderson and Miss Beatrice Kohn, both of the Christian Mission in Many Lands organization. The two women had been taken prisoner by North Vietnamese troops entering Kengkong and were tied to posts in a house that was later burned down.

An embassy spokesman said that the families of the two women had forbidden autopsies and therefore their manner of death could not be determined.

Two other missionaries seized at the same time, Lloyd Dudley Oppel, a Canadian, and Samuel Mettix, an American, are still missing. Laotian villagers captured with them who subsequently escaped said that the two women had been taken to a village named Khan Thao for a distance of 17 miles.

The two reportedly were in good condition apart from bruised and bleeding feet.

A missionary spokesman reportedly sought yesterday to appeal for their freedom by talking to the Pathet Lao spokesman here in Vientiane, Soti Petharat. But Mr. Petharat reportedly declined to receive the missionaries.

Swedish Visit to India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—Kristor Wickman, the Swedish Foreign Minister, arrived here today at the start of a week-long visit to India at the invitation of the government.

Nixon Reviews Foreign Policy Unit

By Spencer Rich

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Nov. 10 (AP)—President Nixon has begun a major reassessment of the functions of all U.S. foreign policy agencies, the White House announced here today.

Deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren told reporters that the key question is the relationship between the State Department, which deals with foreign policy only, and other bodies, like the Treasury and Commerce Departments, which deal primarily with other matters but also have influence over foreign policy questions.

"It's a review of the basic organization and relations... It involves organization, budget, personnel—all along the line," Mr. Warren said.

He said Henry A. Kissinger, the President's assistant for national security affairs, had met with White House aides H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman "to sign policy directives." No State Department representatives were present. The three officials were part of the presidential party which flew here Wednesday for a stay of several days at the President's Key Biscayne retreat.

Broad Reassessment

The foreign policy review is part of a broader reassessment of the functions of all federal agencies which Mr. Nixon has ordered to start off his second term. "The basic thing we're talking about is how to make government operate better," said Mr. Warren.

In order to give himself a free hand to realign personnel and get rid of personnel unresponsive to his plan, the President has ordered that all persons holding direct presidential appointments to federal jobs, and all persons appointed to certain jobs by department and agency heads, submit pro-forma resignations.

Mr. Warren said letters of resignation are not being requested of regulatory agency appointees with fixed tenures, but he believed they are being sought from "foreign service officers at home and abroad if appointed by the President" and all U.S. attorneys.

Germany's Treaty Emerges As Central Issue of Election

(Continued from Page 1)

vital third party whose share of the poll on Nov. 19 will determine the government's fate, also called on the opposition to give a clear yes or no to the pact.

The opposition has so far restricted its comments to pointing out that whereas Bonn has committed itself to accepting a second German state, the Communists' concessions are all in the form of promises. The arch-conservative leader Franz-Josef Strauss jeered at the so-called humanitarian concessions of more travel and family reunions, saying these were perfectly normal everyday matters between other civilized states.

Prisoners Freed

ESCHWEGER, West Germany, Nov. 10 (UPI)—East Germany released another 90 persons from its prisons today and sent them westward as part of an amnesty granted Nov. 1, West German border officials said.

The freed prisoners, who crossed the border at Hohenhausen, near Eschwege, were the fifth group to arrive in West Germany in recent days, they said.

At nearby Giessen, Hesse State Premier Albert Oetzel said about 450 persons released by the East Germans as part of the amnesty have arrived in West Germany so far.

In another concession marking the rapprochement of the two Germanys, East Germany will allow East German refugees, now

347 Met Coins Fetch \$2 Million At Zurich Sale

ZURICH, Nov. 10 (AP)—A collection of 347 Roman gold coins offered for sale by the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art fetched a total of \$2.12 million at a Sotheby's auction here today, with the highest bid—\$54,000—going for a Saurinus.

A spokesman for Sotheby's said the Saurinus, issued in 380 A.D., brought not only the top bid here, but also the highest price ever paid for a single coin.

It was purchased by a Lausanne coin-dealer.

According to experts, the only other Saurinus known to exist belongs to the French National Library collection.

A Marins, dated 268 A.D., fetched \$53,000. The last time a Marins was auctioned was in London in 1949, when it went for \$3,400.

The \$2.12-million bid for the coins was more than twice pre-auction estimates, the Sotheby's spokesman said.

Reorganization Envisioned

Nixon Reviews Foreign Policy Unit

He said the President "will operate within the confines of existing legislation" and "intends to make use of all the machinery available to the federal government to make it more efficient."

Coordination Problem

The problem of foreign policy coordination in recent years has been a substantial one. Although the State Department traditionally is the arbiter of overseas and diplomatic policy, other agencies

have enormous influence on foreign policy and the White House has increasingly taken direct role in foreign policy through such powerful aides as Mr. Kissinger, who has been President's chief negotiator with Vietnam.

The objective of the foreign policy reassessment, Mr. Warren indicated, is to obtain better coordination and execution of foreign policy questions.

West Berliners Find a Way To Vote in National Election

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (NYT)—A controversy has erupted here over the right of West Berliners to vote in the general elections in West Germany next week.

The existing status of Berlin under existing Allied reservations has barred the isolated city and its 2.1 million residents from direct and full representation in the Bundestag, Bonn's lower house.

The Berlin city parliament sends 22 deputies to Bonn. But these representatives are neither directly elected nor do they have the right to vote in the Bonn parliament.

Berliners have long deplored their exclusion, but now eager campaign promoters have discovered a loophole, at least for those with a second residence in the Federal Republic: West German election laws give these persons their number is estimated to be as high as 150,000—the right to vote at the place in the Federal Republic where they are registered.

In the last few years the combination of Berlin's special status and generous West German registration laws brought about conditions under which double residence numbered as the best choice of two worlds.

Thousands of West Berliners established residence somewhere in West Germany, primarily to receive West German passports for visits to friends and relatives in East Berlin. West Germans can enter the eastern half of the city easily, while West Berliners were barred there for more than

10 years until the Berlin wall went into force last August.

The East German authorities were aware that numerous voters from Hamburg, Cologne, Düsseldorf and really lived in blocks away in West Berlin, they tolerated the subterfuge.

At the same time a considerable number of West Germans took advantage of Berlin's tax rates or, in the case of numerous young men, to the draft. Berliners, under a rules, are exempt from serving in the army.

The present conflict arose as various groups in the city, widely diverging as the study body at the Free University, the local association of police officials, sent out circulars giving addresses in the West Berliners to register and to vote.

The opposition Christian Democratic Union, on the assumption that most Berlin voters would be Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrats, protested, they called the setting up of "sham residence" by West Berliners. The city government thereupon announced that practice was unlawful.

Canadians Sell \$150 Million in Wheat to China

OTTAWA, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Canadian government announced today it has sold 62.7 million bushels of wheat to China about \$150 million.

The grain will be shipped between April and October of next year. The Chinese will pay percent down in cash as ship is loaded. The balance interest will be paid over months, a government spokesman said. The Chinese are in several grades of Canadian's red spring wheat.

A government official said the price for the 62.7 million bushels "reflects the increase in wheat prices which has occurred in the last months."

The federal government backed the credit terms extended by the Wheat Board to China.

Thieu Promotes 29 To Brigadier General

SAIGON, Nov. 10 (Reuters)—President Nguyen Van Thieu today promoted 29 South Vietnamese officers—most of them divisional commanders—to brigadier general.

One of the promoted was Col. Tran Van Nhut, who led a key part in the defense of Laos. The town, 60 miles north of Saigon, was reduced rubble during a long siege North Vietnamese troops at this year but was never abandoned.

Others include National People's Army Major Do Kien Ni who were both colonels.

Europeans Fear U.S. Will Try To Break Up Common Market

(Continued from Page 1)

since this month, J. Robert Schaeffer, the former American ambassador to the Common Market, who has just left his post after six years, warns that Europe and the United States are on a collision course that threatens the breakdown of Atlantic monetary and security arrangements, jeopardizes American investments, and what Mr. Schaeffer saw as its myopic perspective in dealing with the community.

The fear in Brussels is that things will not change much after the elections, especially in trade, where the United States has already served notice that it will defend its interests.

The new ideas offered in Geneva are seen as a sample of the tough trade diplomacy.

The United States has already strongly protested against community trade policies in the Mediterranean basin, where the market members have been signing preferential agreements that Washington thinks are in violation of world trading rules.

And the United States is also seeking to undermine Europe's

farm protectionism, under which food prices are kept high and subsidies help finance export which compete with American products—to third countries.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALABAMA	17	63	Fair
ALASKA	17	63	Fair
ARIZONA	15	59	Fair
ARKANSAS	15	59	Fair
CALIFORNIA	15	59	Fair
CANADA	15	59	Fair
CHINA	15	59	Fair
CUBA	15	59	Fair
FRANCE	15	59	Fair
GERMANY	15	59	Fair
GREECE	15	59	Fair
HAWAII	15	59	Fair
INDIA	15	59	Fair
ITALY	15	59	Fair
JAPAN	15	59	Fair
KOREA	15	59	Fair
LAOS	15	59	Fair
NETHERLANDS	15	59	Fair
NEW ZEALAND	15	59	Fair
NORWAY	15	59	Fair
RUSSIA	15	59	Fair
SPAIN	15	59	Fair
SWEDEN	15	59	Fair
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Guns for Heroin Deal

Top U.S. Customs Aide Was Guest of a Smuggling Suspect

By Martin Tolchin

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Myles J. Ambrose, while U.S. Commissioner of Customs, was the house guest last winter of a millionaire Texas rancher-banker who was then under investigation by customs officials for smuggling.

Six months later, the rancher, Richmond C. Harper, 48, was arrested with eight other men on charges of conspiring to smuggle 10,000 weapons into Mexico in exchange for 25 kilograms of heroin. The rancher was released on \$25,000 bail and the case is now being heard by a grand jury in New Orleans.

Mr. Ambrose spent two nights last December on Mr. Harper's ranch, on the Mexican side of the border near Eagle Pass, Texas, one year after customs officials had begun to investigate Mr. Harper and two months after they had intercepted a shipment of Hong Kong merchandise sent by Mr. Harper into Mexico.

This information came to light as a result of an investigation by The New York Times.

Customs officials say that they had strongly advised Mr. Ambrose not to visit the ranch. Officials of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service corroborated the fact that this advice had been given.

One month after the visit, Mr. Ambrose was appointed by President Nixon to lead a massive anti-narcotics drive focused on "a concentrated assault on the street-level heroin pusher." He was appointed a special assistant attorney general and director of the newly created Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement.

Mr. Ambrose denied in an interview that he had been advised not to visit the ranch or that he had knowledge of his agency's investigation of Mr. Harper, or the intercepted shipment.

Despite repeated efforts over the period of a week, Mr. Harper could not be reached for comment.



Myles J. Ambrose

ment. His secretary, in his office at Eagle Pass's Eagle Hotel, of which he is an owner, said repeatedly that she would give

Mr. Harper the message that he had been called.

"Richard Harper had a very distinguished reputation over the years," Mr. Ambrose said. "I don't think there's any question that he has a million friends in the federal service."

The purpose of his visit, he said, was to attend a Christmas fiesta Mr. Harper sponsored every year to distribute gifts to his ranch hands.

Six months after the visit, last July 1, Mr. Harper and eight other men were arrested by customs officials on charges of conspiring to smuggle rifles, machine guns, ammunitions and explosives into Mexico in exchange for 25 kilos of heroin.

Letters of Credit

The heroin was adjudged defective by the sellers of the weapons, who then received letters of credit for \$1.25 million for the purchase. The weapons purchase was made by a Customs Bureau

undercover agent, Cesar Diosdado.

Those arrested with Mr. Harper included Marion Hagler, a retired Immigration and Naturalization Service inspector, who, like Mr. Harper, was released in \$25,000 bail, and Murray Kessler, a Brooklyn man who was released on a \$100,000 bond.

Kessler, who was a house guest at the Harper ranch last June, has a record of six convictions in federal and state courts on charges of interstate theft, transporting stolen property, bookmaking and conspiracy to possess heroin. Federal authorities describe him as an associate of the Carlo Gambino organized-crime family.

How did Mr. Ambrose, the federal government's highest drug-abuse law-enforcement official, come into the orbit of Mr. Harper, an associate of Kessler?

"We had a mutual friend," Mr. Ambrose said. He declined to give the name of the friend.

Mr. Ambrose said that he had not seen Mr. Harper either before or since the December visit. His only later contact with the man, he said, was a bread-and-butter "thank you" note.

Noting that his former host had been arrested on the serious charge, he said, "It proves one thing—it doesn't matter who you know."

He said that he had been informed of Mr. Harper's arrest by customs officials on the "taken assumption" that he and Mr. Harper were friends.

Catalyst, Middleman
Mr. Harper was described as the catalyst and middleman in the weapons-for-heroin deal, in testimony given by Mr. Diosdado, the undercover agent, at a hearing in New Orleans. Mr. Diosdado was questioned by John Wall of the New Orleans strike force against organized crime and Michael Pollack, of the Brooklyn strike force, who had coordinated the raid in which Mr. Harper was arrested.

Mr. Diosdado described a five-week chase that began in Mexico City, continued to Eagle Pass, San Antonio, Texas, Newark, N.J., back to Mexico City and then on to Shreveport, La., and New Orleans.

The undercover agent testified that he had reported to Mexico City on May 26, at the request of Arthur Sedillo, a special agent from the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs attached to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City, to investigate a group of gun smugglers.

Mr. Diosdado said Mr. Sedillo had told him that "this group had approximately 10,000 assorted weapons and they were asking or they were trying to attempt to trade the weapons for 25 kilos of heroin."

He said that he had arranged with Mr. Hagler to meet Mr. Harper on May 30 at the Eagle Hotel.

Mr. Diosdado then placed his initial order: 3,500 to 4,500 M-3 rifles, 250 to 350 Thompson sub-machine guns and 1,500 M-16 rifles, with 500 rounds of ammunition for each weapon.

"At that time, Mr. Harper asked me as to what was the final destination of the weapons I was intending to purchase," Mr. Diosdado said.

"My Business"
"I told him that was my business, it was nobody else's business but my own," he asserted.

Mr. Harper then put Mr. Diosdado in touch with Kessler, who invited him to visit a tool company in Newark, Mr. Diosdado said.

After touring the premises, they entered a door at the east end of the warehouse, which was partitioned off from the rest of the building. Mr. Diosdado testified that there was "numerous tooling machinery there, all green in color."

"He (Kessler) stated that those were the machines, the tooling equipment that they were using to manufacture their own weapons, make the spare parts for the same," Mr. Diosdado testified.

To cover the cost of the transaction, Mr. Pollack, of the Brooklyn strike force, deposited \$1 million in cash in \$100 bills in a safe-deposit box at a Chase Manhattan Bank branch in New York City.

Another \$1 million in cash was placed in a deposit box in San Antonio.

Two other customs agents, Fernando Maldonado and Paul Provencio, flew to Shreveport to verify delivery and loading of the explosives on a DC-4 as planned, before Mr. Diosdado was to pay off Kessler in New Orleans.

The agents seized the plane at Shreveport, where it was to have embarked for Minatitlán, Mexico, south of Vera Cruz, Mr. Diosdado testified.



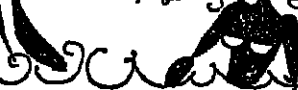
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Reports Cautious Approach

ATO Ties Force-Cut Talks Results at Security Parley

US, Nov. 10 (REUTERS).—NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns today said that the nations of the Atlantic alliance were taking a cautious approach to the security talks in Helsinki, and that the talks were more serious than their Warsaw counterparts.

Luns was addressing a luncheon here 12 days before preparatory negotiations for a European conference on security and cooperation get under way in Helsinki. The conference on mutual and balanced reductions in Europe is scheduled to begin two months after the Helsinki talks, and the site has not been decided.

Luns said that the Russians have been pressing for rapid progress on the two conferences. He said the Helsinki talks would be short and

to lead quickly to the full security conference next year, also probably in Helsinki. He said that the Soviet Union also wanted the MBFR talks to be relatively short.

"This is not the NATO position," said Mr. Luns. He said that for NATO, "results in Helsinki will determine whether we go on."

Mr. Luns said that France was "partially right" in its opposition to MBFR, and said that even the United States "was not the keenest government" supporting MBFR. He said that a lack of success in the MBFR talks could have a "disastrous effect on public opinion."

Mr. Luns never known for his enthusiasm for the MBFR talks but convinced that they represent a better approach than a unilateral U.S. troop withdrawal, said that the talks would be limited, on the Western side, to "those governments having forces in West Germany." But he said the NATO "black" countries would be present and "allowed to give their views."

Commenting on President Nixon's re-election, Mr. Luns said that Europeans were "extremely relieved" over the outcome of the U.S. voting. He said a principal reason for this was Mr. Nixon's commitment not to withdraw U.S. forces from Europe "except in an MBFR context."

Foresees Nixon Visit

On the reports from Washington that Mr. Nixon would visit Europe in February or March, Mr. Luns said, "I expect he will visit NATO."

Mr. Luns said that the West is going into the security conference in hopes of obtaining concrete results in the negotiations with the Communist bloc. He said this should include "confidence-building" measures such as advance warning for troop movements and also a declaration of intentions that would involve Soviet acceptance of "free movement of people, ideas and information throughout Europe."

The NATO secretary-general said such a mutual declaration would make it harder for the Soviet Union ever to use again such a concept as "limited sovereignty" to interfere in the affairs of its European neighbors.

Latin Alphabet Taking Over From Cyrillic in Yugoslavia

By Raymond H. Anderson

BELGRADE, Nov. 10 (NYT).—Along the downtown streets of Belgrade, capital of both the Serbian Republic and the Yugoslav Federation, old hand-painted signs reading "petopop" ("restaurant") in the Cyrillic alphabet have begun to disappear. Taking their place are Latin-lettered signs saying "restoran."

Traffic signs point the way to Sarajevo instead of Capajevo or to Sveti-Zarjevo instead of Cheto-Zapjevo. To the pain of many Serbs, especially intellectuals, their thousand-year-old Cyrillic alphabet is giving way to the Latin alphabet—but not without resistance. At least one Serbian nationalist has gone to prison for having expressed his pain too vehemently.

Battered by Criticism

A leading Serbian philologist, Prof. Pavle Ivić, has been battered by criticism for having dealt emotionally with the Cyrillic-Latin controversy in a recent book, "The Serbian People and Their Language."

"It is not wise these days to speak out too loudly in defense of Cyrillic," a professor confided to a visitor in his study here. "One is immediately suspected of 'greater Serbian nationalism.'"

In multinational Yugoslavia, the Cyrillic and Latin alphabets are officially recognized and officially equal. The Croats and Slovenes use the Latin alphabet, adopted along with the Roman Catholic religion and bolstered during Austro-Hungarian domination. In Serbia and Macedonia, the Cyrillic alphabet took root along with the Eastern Orthodox faith.

Both alphabets are used in Bosnia-Herzegovina, a republic of Serbs, Croats and Moslems. In Montenegro, Latin is strong along the Adriatic coast, but Cyrillic persists inland.

The Cyrillic alphabet was devised by followers of Saints Cyril and Methodius, the ninth-century monks who undertook to convert the Slavs to Christianity. For their mission, the two worked out an alphabet called Glagolitsa.

Based on Greek Cyrillic was developed later on the basis of the Greek alphabet, with the use of some Hebrew letters and the creation of others to express distinctive Slavic sounds.

For Serbs and Macedonians, the Cyrillic alphabet is a treasured

Extradition of 3 Arabs Is Sought by Bavaria

MUNICH, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—The Bavarian Justice Ministry today formally requested Bonn to seek the extradition from Libya of three Palestinian commandos charged with murder and taking hostages in connection with the attack on the Israeli Olympic Games team.

The three were freed from jail in Bavaria 11 days ago in exchange for a West German Lufthansa plane with 15 passengers and seven crew seized by Arab hijackers.

ath Penalty ces Delays California

by Robert Rawitch

ANGELES, Nov. 10 (AP).—California voters overwhelmingly approved by referendum a return to the death penalty, but it is unlikely that the chamber will be used for several years if ever.

Opponents of Proposition 17, which would allow a 2-to-1 margin for the death penalty, sought new ways to delay the vote. They argued that there will be no execution until the California Supreme Court has ruled on a life-term inmate charged with killing a guard, and that he could stay at least a year—and maybe peering the case," Mr. Rawitch said.

The U.S. Supreme Court in 1971 found the death penalty to be unconstitutional, but the U.S. Constitution cases where judges or have the discretion to sentence a person to life imprisonment.

A decision followed by four of the California Supreme Court's 6-to-1 decision banning the death penalty as "cruel or unusual." This prompted the state court's by amending the California Constitution.

Over, because each of the U.S. Supreme Court justices separate opinions on the death penalty, the interpretation of the decision is difficult. The fact that death penalty laws are unconstitutional.

Legal experts believe the decision seems to leave the door open for laws which make the death penalty mandatory in certain instances.

American Civil Liberties disagrees and plans to appeal the death penalty as unconstitutional under all circumstances.

Section 17 calls for a man-death penalty in various instances including the killing of a guard by an inmate serving a life sentence.

Los Angeles Times

oner Shoots 2 South Italy rpe Attempt

SIO CALABRIA, Italy. (AP).—An inmate trying to escape from a prison in this Italian town wounded 11 men in a shootout with police after holding several hostages for more than a day.

prisoner, Giuseppe Albino, was in critical condition and was being treated by police gun-

escape attempt began at morning when Albanese a gun on three prison guards and forced them into the room.

He demanded for an exchange for three prison guards, and then released the hostages.

His demand for an exchange for three prison guards, and then released the hostages.

He was turned down. Hours later, Albanese, ignored pleas from his to surrender, released two officials. After a while, he went inside the office, and they rushed into it.

The shootout Albanese and the hostages left with 10 policemen. Police investigating where the gun got the pistol.

ese had been arrested last on charges of theft and eating police with a gun he was caught.

Missing in Arctic

OWEN Sound, Northwest Canada, Nov. 10 (AP).—Canadian aircraft were searching for a missing plane carrying an English and two Eskimos on a flight to the central plane, a Beechcraft, been missing since Wednesday when it failed to take off from Cambridge a hospital in Yellowknife.



NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns addressing the Anglo-American Press Club luncheon in Paris Friday.

Woman Visitor Is 'Bad Luck,' Colo. Tunnel Project Struck

By Anthony Ripley

SILVER PLUME, Colo., Nov. 10 (NYT).—The shouts rang down from the men strapped high up in the tangle of reinforcing bars on the walls of the monstrous tunnel that cuts through the Continental Divide 10 miles west of here:

"Get those women out of here! Get those women out of here!" Janet P. Bonnema paid no attention. She just slogged through the mud and said she thought the protests were childish.

Her walk through the 17-mile highway tunnel project, surrounded by reporters including a woman from the Denver Post, marked the end yesterday of a two-year struggle by Miss Bonnema against an old myth that women bring bad luck at a tunnel project.

Yesterday, 70 to 100 workmen

walked off the job because of her presence underground and at least one quit outright.

The Colorado Highway Department and the contractors on the \$90-million project had upheld the no-woman rule until Tuesday. When voters agreed to amend the Colorado Constitution to guarantee equal rights for women, the construction authorities and the state agency gave up and let her in.

In December, 1970, the Highway Department offered Miss Bonnema a job as an engineering aide at the Straight Creek Tunnel project, mistaking her for a man. The letter came addressed to "Mr. Janet P. Bonnema." When she called the Highway Department about the job, they backedtracked. No women allowed, they told her.

She fought the matter through state and federal civil-rights agencies and even went to federal court last month. The best they could offer her was an office job at the tunnel entrance but she was never to go inside.

"When the Colorado Civil Rights Commission told them, 'You've got to hire her,' they invented a brand new job for me—confinement to the office," the 33-year-old college graduate said, walking through the dimly lit tunnel amid the roaring machinery.

She said she was not a feminist until this happened.

"What's the Matter?" Told that men walked off the job yesterday, she said, "They're making \$8 to \$10 an hour. What's the matter with them?"

Many of the men, sitting later in the "dry house," which is a locker-room building, said they thought the whole thing was foolish. However, they said, their foreman had told them to leave.

The tunnel, renamed the Eisenhower Memorial Tunnel by the Colorado Legislature, is the first of two scheduled to carry traffic on Interstate 70 at the 11,000-foot level beneath the Continental Divide at Loveland Pass.

It has had its share of bad luck already, costing double its original estimates and running two years late.

Ruben C. Hopper, district engineer in charge of the project for the state, was philosophical about the walkout yesterday, though he admitted the work interruption may have cost the state about \$10,000.

"We're getting on towards the end of the job," he said, indicating that the men were less interested in working. "Some of them will walk out if the foreman doesn't say good morning to them."

Pica, a retired miner, was ordered to move from his apartment in this village of 250 inhabitants, 15 miles north of Marseilles, because he was behind in his rent. Pica waited outside the office of Mayor Julian Gautier, who had approved the eviction, yesterday. Pica fired twice when Mr. Gautier appeared, seriously wounding the mayor. Then Pica blew himself up with dynamite in a nearby ditch.

Today the proprietor of the building who had evicted Pica went to take possession of the flat under court order, along with two policemen, a locksmith and a friend.

As the locksmith tinkered with the door, the apartment exploded. Pica, an expert on dynamiting mines, had booby-trapped the flat with three bottles of butane gas.

Village firemen and police who rushed to the scene found the five dead: policemen Jean-François Paratte, 27, and Jean Vermand, 32; the proprietor, Mrs. Adrienne Marbone, 78; her friend, Jean Bourillon, 76, and locksmith Albert Monnier, 52. A tenant of the building, Roger Spagnoux, 55, was admitted to a hospital in serious condition.

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5,000 MDs In U.K. May Be Dismissed

They Dispute £5 Fee Of Medical Registry

LONDON, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—About one in 12 of Britain's doctors face professional dismissal for refusing to pay a new £5 registration fee.

If the dispute runs its full course, more than 5,000 doctors could be struck off the Medical Register.

The argument stems from a feud between many of the country's younger doctors and the General Medical Council, which is the ruling body of British medicine.

For some years now a large section of doctors have been complaining that the council is too hidebound, out of touch with ordinary doctors, and too lavish with its own administrative expenses.

When the council recently introduced an annual registration fee for all doctors, a revolt broke out. It was led by the Medical Practitioners Union, the smaller and most militant of the two main groups representing doctors in Britain. The MPU urged its 5,000 members to refuse the new fees.

The council promptly ruled that any doctor persisting in refusal would be struck off the Register. This would bar him from state practice or prescribing medicines for private patients.

The deadline for several hundred of the rebel doctors is Dec. 15. The cases of the others are due to come up at regular intervals through the next 12 months depending on when their payments originally fell due.

China's Chiao to Visit London Next Week

LONDON, Nov. 10 (UPI).—Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua will visit Britain next week for talks with British leaders, officials said today.

It will be the first visit by a prominent Chinese leader since the thaw in diplomatic relations.

Mr. Chiao will stop in London Nov. 14-17 en route home from the UN General Assembly meeting.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British Foreign Secretary, visited Peking earlier this month for talks with Chinese leaders.

Rhodesian Anniversary

SALISBURY, Nov. 10 (AP).—Rhodesia tomorrow will celebrate the seventh anniversary of Premier Ian Smith's decision to cut off the country's constitutional ties with Britain.

Sees No Difficulty Replacing Them

Amin Says He won't Miss British Teachers

KAMPALA, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin said Uganda will have no difficulty in filling the gap left by 480 British teachers who reportedly are thinking of leaving. Radio Uganda reported today.

He told the UN permanent representative here, Winston Prattley, "Uganda is now all right as far as education is concerned, and if the 480 British teachers want to resign they can do so."

There are enough Ugandans to fill the teaching posts, Gen. Amin said.

Two days ago Education Minister Edward Rugumayo was reported to have said that 700 Asian teachers had already left, 480 British teachers working in secondary schools "might leave" and

60 university lecturers were "threatening to resign."

He said that "some friendly countries" were willing to send university lecturers here, and added that he would welcome the idea of black teachers from southern Africa coming to Uganda, provided they were "real blacks with nothing to do with Smith and Vorster."

Gen. Amin is prime minister of the white-minority regime in Rhodesia, and John Vorster is prime minister of the Union of South Africa.

According to the radio, Mr. Prattley told Gen. Amin that the United Nations Development Program would be willing to provide university staff members.

Gen. Amin told Mr. Prattley that "all foreign experts who de-

cided to run out of Uganda in fear of an invasion or war" should not bother to return.

A number left after the abortive invasion of Uganda from Tanzania seven weeks ago. Gen. Amin announced today that Uganda will reopen tomorrow—two days earlier than previously scheduled—its border with Tanzania. "There are no more problems," he said of the frontier.

American Is Barred

KAMPALA, Nov. 10 (AP).—President Amin has ordered the deportation of American businessman Henry Engel. Gen. Amin said Mr. Engel is an Israeli, and was operating as an intelligence agent for Israel.

Mr. Engel, 56, whose home is in Australia, was establishing a radio assembly plant here. Friends said he was an American citizen, and that he was neither an Israeli nor Jewish. Mr. Engel, who is now in Nairobi, is understood to be contemplating an appeal of the expulsion order. He was the only American businessman operating in Uganda.

About 100 Ugandans of Asian origin expelled by President Amin arrived by plane in Barcelona from Kampala today to live temporarily in Spain until accommodations for them are found in other countries, the Associated Press reported.

They were taken by bus to Calles, a seaside resort about 45 miles north of Barcelona. They will live there under the supervision of Spanish Caritas, a charity organization. Government and Caritas officials welcomed them at the Barcelona airport, AP said.

Sniper Kills British Soldier As Ulster Toll Rises to 627

BELFAST, Nov. 10 (UPI).—A sniper killed a British soldier with a single shot in Belfast today in what the army said could be retaliation for its roundup of Irish Republican Army leaders.

A few hours earlier soldiers had arrested Raymond Shields, the sixth leader of the militant Provisional wing of the IRA to be rounded up in Belfast in the last 48 hours.

The dead soldier had been manning a vehicle checkpoint outside a butcher's shop in the Catholic Old Park Road district. The sniper's shot hit him in the head.

His death raised the toll in three years of feuding between minority Catholics and the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland to 627 dead.

Showdown Looms As Large Union Defies U.K. Court

LONDON, Nov. 10 (Reuters).—Leaders of Britain's second biggest union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, decided at a meeting today not to pay voluntarily a \$8,000 fine imposed by the industrial relations court, a government-appointed tribunal.

The decision heightened fears of a damaging government-union clash.

The union has until Nov. 21 to pay the fine, imposed for contempt after it refused to have its representatives appear before the court. Continued failure to pay could lead to confiscation of union assets.

The court imposed the fine on the union after James Goad, a 53-year-old factory worker, claimed he had been improperly excluded from union meetings because of his refusal to take part in an unofficial strike.

The Industrial Relations Court was set up under Conservative government legislation which has angered the union movement. The falling last summer of five dockers for contempt of the court at one point aroused fears of a general strike.

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Mr. Nixon's Great Victory

We congratulate Mr. Nixon on his political masterpiece—a singular personal triumph—which gives him more than a little license to claim unqualified vindication both for past defeats and for present performance from an extraordinarily broad spectrum, regionally and in terms of party, age, and race. His new American majority, never mind how durable or tightly glued together it may turn out to be, did the job he asked of it and did it handsomely. That said, it should come as no secret that we would have welcomed somewhat less vindication of Mr. Nixon, or at best vindication of a less sweeping nature. Putting it another way, we would have been heartened by a little more restraint and selectivity, in the message that poured in from the vote for President Tuesday night. We would not argue that it is not Mr. Nixon's right to make of such a "mandate" what he will. But the scope of his support and its lack of focus, when taken together with the second-level returns in the contests for Congress and for governorships, and with the President's own campaign strategy, do not tell us nearly enough in any conclusive way about what it is the President now has this broad new "mandate" to do or not to do—about just what was being deplored and what was being approved.

Was it, in the case of Vietnam, the President's promise of "peace" almost any minute now—or his tough emphasis on "no surrender"? Was it the sensible welfare reform program he had proposed to Congress, or the fact that he abandoned it in favor of a crude attack on welfare "chiselers"? Was it his relentless concentration on "anti-busing"—or his regular protestations of his dedication to racial non-discrimination and equal rights and job opportunities for blacks? Did most voters know of the excesses and improprieties and even alleged

illegalities in his campaign—or did they know, but not believe it, or simply not care? Without knowing what message was really getting through, it is hard to know at this point exactly what messages were being sent back.

The answers, we suspect, will only be apparent over time. So we will forgo instant analyses, except as to one or two conclusions that seem to us to be inescapable. It would, for example, be a mistake to do the easy, political thing, as it were, and explain it all away in terms of the lameness of the challenge that was raised. This entered into Tuesday's landslide, no doubt; but it is not enough to account for it as a vote against Sen. McGovern, or his particular policies; it is only fair to infer that, in a quite positive way, people in huge numbers, and all across the country, like things pretty much as they are.

For our part, we do not share the popular complacency, and still less a sense that the President's record entitled him to anything like so wholesale and seemingly indiscriminate a vote of confidence. We see in the totality of Tuesday's returns persuasive evidence of something less than a readiness on the part of the voters to give the President and his party the sort of seal of approval that enabled Franklin D. Roosevelt and Lyndon B. Johnson, in comparable landings, to sweep their party along with them.

And beyond that, we see in Mr. Nixon's "mandate" an opportunity for him to make a virtue of its ambiguity—to draw from it the support he needs to pursue his worthy quest for "a generation of peace" in the world, and to find in it reinforcement for a redirection of his energies and the nation's resources to the urgent problems that await him at home.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Europe and Inflation

Inflation is, once again, forcing forward the issues of European unity. The nine nations of the expanded Common Market have to decide whether to try to control it together or, instead, to save themselves separately. So far they have chosen, in principle, to stick together. Agreements in principle are not everything. But they are a good deal better than disagreements in principle. For a time, during the summer, it looked as though the nine governments might not even manage to hold the Paris meeting scheduled for mid-October. But the meeting was in fact held, and it went considerably beyond the merely ceremonial routine originally in prospect. Two weeks later the Nine's finance ministers met in Luxembourg to do battle directly with the dragon, inflation.

There the Nine set themselves the goal of holding price inflation down to 4 percent in 1973, compared with the current rate of 6.2 percent. (In the United States, the administration's current target is a rate of 2 to 3 percent by the end of this year, and the actual rise over the past year has been 3.3 percent.) Having established this standard, the Europeans then set out a number of rules for achieving it. Some are very general, and there are large exceptions to others. But all of them affect intimately the domestic growth rates and employment levels of the member nations. They have taken the pledge at a moment when three of the present six members are very close to national elections. The Germans vote a week from Sunday. The Dutch, with the highest inflation rate in Europe at 7.5 percent, vote on Nov. 29. The French will vote early next year. These governments, under the pressure of the campaigns, seem to think that

European solutions will be helpful at the polls. That in itself is a good omen.

Controlling inflation is, in immediate terms, a matter of technical economic management. The present and future members of the Common Market, in Paris, pointed their enterprise once again toward much broader purposes. True, there are a number of unbridled disparities between the Paris declaration and present reality. At Paris the Nine called for fixed currency exchange rates, with the British pound floating. They called for the development of world trade, at a time when most of them are urgently seeking to cut down the flood of highly competitive Japanese exports. They called for stronger institutions of the Common Market, although the Paris meeting itself was nearly scuttled in a parochial quarrel over the location of a political secretariat. No one can know whether the promises of the Paris declaration will be carried out. But it seems clear that the Europeans have achieved a certain momentum to override the quarrels and technical divisions. The striking thing about the declaration is that it chose to go far beyond the customary preoccupations of trade and finance. "Economic expansion is not an end in itself," the Nine said. "Its first aim should be to enable disparities in living conditions to be reduced. . . . It should result in an improvement in the quality of life as well as standards of living. As befits the genius of Europe, particular attention will be given to intangible values and to protecting the environment, so that progress may really be put at the service of mankind." For those engaged in the grubby and exasperating business of fitting together numbers and interests in nine different currencies, this touch of idealism might prove encouraging.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Two Germanys

What kind of agreement is it which has been reached between East and West Germany? Will the Berlin Wall fall? Will the minefields blocking free movement between Germans be eliminated so that people can get across the now-deadly frontier, as inhabitants of states in the normal world can do?

The aims of today's concept of "normalization" are not that high. The slight liberalizations of movement which have been achieved serve as a reminder of how unspeakably

rigid and merciless East Germany has been up to now in its policy of incarcerating its "citizens." A few of its more grotesque practices will now be eased. Some possibilities of visits and exchanges opened up—under strict government control—but basically the people of East Germany remain encapsulated. This does not devalue the agreement, but it relativizes its importance. What has in fact taken place is a shift in the West's German policy, to the point where it has moved much closer to the long-standing demands of Soviet policy. Only time will tell if this is a viable arrangement.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

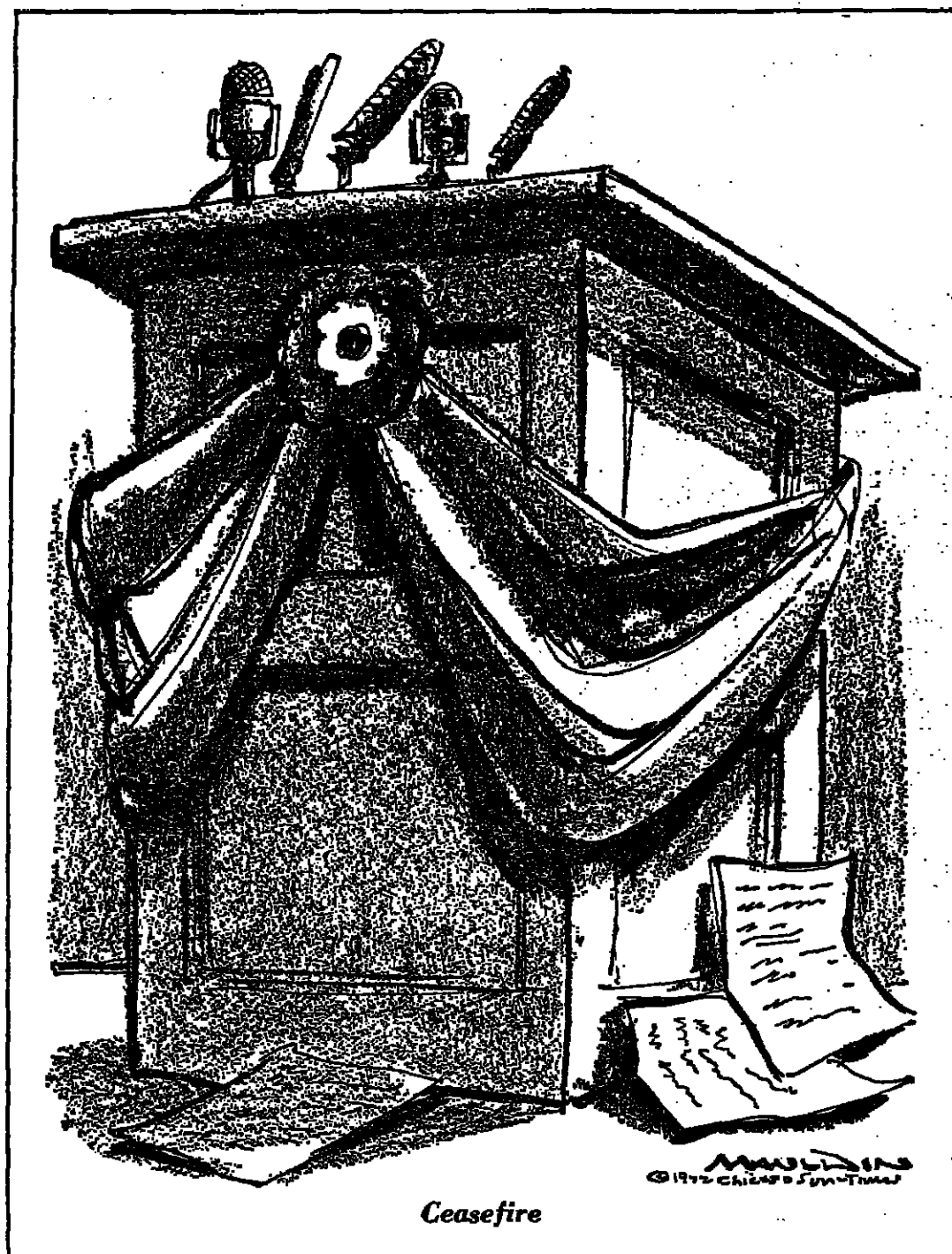
November 11, 1897

LONDON—At Felling, near Gateshead, at an inquest just held on the body of James Francis Duffy, aged sixteen years, the jury found that the deceased died from syncope due to nicotine poisoning caused by excessive smoking of cigarettes. Mr. Coroner Graham said there seemed to be quite an epidemic of such cases. "It was that the attention of parents was called to the danger of their children smoking at an early age."

Fifty Years Ago

November 11, 1922

PARIS—The commemoration today in various lands of the signing of the Armistice in 1918 ought to be a joyous event, though it is tinged with regrets. Imperfect as is the peace which sealed the German submission, millions of human beings esteem it as better than no peace, and the nations that were engaged in the Great War are still endeavoring to develop this peace in the practical way that alone can make it stable and permanent.



How About a Little Laughter?

By James Reston

NEW YORK—In reorganizing the cabinet and the White House staff for his second term, President Nixon is confronted with a number of critical questions and conflicting ambitions. He may even have to trade in a little efficiency for a little laughter.

For example, what role to assign Vice-President Agnew? Whether to bring John Connally back to Washington in some highly visible post? And what if anything to do with Elliot Richardson, who, like Agnew and Connally, is said to have presidential ambitions?

What Nixon does about these things will obviously have considerable bearing on his relations with the Congress, whose committee chairmen have resented the domination of the first term by White House staff officers who knew more about what was going on than most cabinet members but were not available for questioning on Capitol Hill. And his decisions now will obviously influence the political future of the men who would like to succeed him.

For example, after his own first term as Vice-President, Nixon hoped in 1957 to be relieved of some of his responsibilities as principal spokesman of the Republican party, a role he felt made him unnecessarily controversial.

A New Role

Instead, he hoped then to be assigned more important if less visible duties as sort of a first executive assistant to the President, with specific authority for seeing that the President's decisions in the National Security Council were faithfully and efficiently carried out by the departments.

This proposal was not received with much enthusiasm by Sherman Adams, who was Ike's chief of staff in the White House and it was never put into effect. But now it is Agnew who is trying to appear a little less partisan, a little less controversial, and therefore a little more presidential.

No doubt, the Vice-President would welcome relief from the rubber chicken circuit and his do-nothing role in the Senate and trade them for a chance for some quiet on-the-job training for the presidency. Only the President, of course, can decide whether to enhance his power and position, and what if anything he does about this will indicate what future Nixon sees for Agnew.

The Connally situation is a little more complicated. The Texan is not the sort you would hand your hat to by mistake. He is a big man in a world of pygmies, and he is unimpaired by modesty, but he played his role as Nixon's house Democrat in the campaign with such energy and venomous relish that it is hard to imagine the Democrats putting their light in the window for him in 1976.

'New Majority'

Nixon, however, is still enamored of the notion of building a "new majority" of enlightened pragmatists, and Connally would give the second term something of a bipartisan look and also help him with the Democrats in Congress, who rather like Connally's brassy informality.

One awkward detail is that Connally would like to be secretary of state, and the difficulty here is that the day he walks in the front door of the State Department, Henry Kissinger would

walk out the back door of the White House, and the President might not regard this as a very good bargain.

Connally could, of course, replace Mel Laird at the Pentagon, where he has already served as secretary of the Navy, or he might just sit it out in Texas for a while and later try to take over the wreckage of the Democratic party and fight it out with Teddy Kennedy for the Democratic nomination. This would be a bull-fight of spectacular proportions.

Elliot Richardson is a handsome Harvard type that is rather out of fashion at the moment, but he was a good under secretary of state, has managed to get some control over HEW, a formidable achievement, and if the President decides to revive the State Department, now slowly dying of neglect and malnutrition, Richardson could probably save it without losing the friendship of Henry.

Of course, it is not inconceivable that Kissinger might get his cease-fire in Vietnam and resign. After the last four years, he has nowhere to go but down. And he has always said that nobody could really do that job for more than a couple of years, though he started saying it four years ago.

Nevertheless, though the President started his campaign by asking, "Why break up a winning

team?" and went on to pick Agnew and clobber the Democrats, there is a lot to be said for giving the second term a new look, a new tone, and a new infusion of energy and ideas.

Loyal Little Band

No administration in recent memory has worked harder under such external pressures, foreign and political, and in such a tense and constricted atmosphere, than Nixon and his little band of loyal associates. But they almost seem to have regarded the White House as a stockade under siege. The cost of all this on the men in the engine of the White House has undoubtedly been repaid by victory, but the cost to their personal lives and their families must be considerable.

Maybe the landslide has begun to soften all this. In four years we have not had a free or open discussion of these tense men in the White House. Kissinger accepted, about the problems of the republic. No suggestion of mistakes, no self-mockery, not even a giggle or a single good joke.

But now all the tense hard work has paid off, and the President feels vindicated and is calling for change. It is a hopeful sign: With a sense of history and a sense of humor, as Kissinger has demonstrated, much can still be done.

'A Profit Society'

By Heinrich Böll

DORTMUND, West Germany.—Much has been said in recent years in this country about violence in connection with problems of domestic security. A lot of violence has also become visible, and there has been a tacit agreement that violence means only the one kind, the visible: bombs, pistols, clubs, stones, water cannons and tear-gas grenades.

I want to speak about other forces and another violence, against which the Social-Liberal coalition has attained what it has attained, against the massive publishing violence of several press concerns burdened by a merciless commander, not shying from slander. If only the coalition had as great a percentage of the press behind it in fair criticism and democratic loyalty as it had election votes!

On a recommendation of the Christian Democratic Union economic council, they tried to put pressure on the newspapers and magazines by the simple method of withdrawing ads from them. You can imagine what kind of violence lies behind this influence on certain publications. So you see there is not only violence on the streets—violence in bombs, pistols, clubs and stones—there is also violence and force deposited in the bank and traded on the stock market.

Undefined Violence

A further kind of violence against which you have to carry out your policy is the ingrained, almost inborn feeling of many citizens of this state for whom the Social Democrats were all right as the opposition but for whom it was a kind of coup d'état, or at least a considerable shamelessness, that you came to govern. You also had to govern

against an almost uncontrollable violence that I do not want to denounce as long as I cannot define it. Even if it were true that certain profits—and profit doesn't only mean money—could have played a role with this or that deputy, it shouldn't surprise anybody in a society whose daily prayer, whose educational essence concerns profits, gains, increased turnover, promotions and new records. Yes, some people can order their consciences to watch out for their profits.

These violence which I have just hinted at here are to me a problem of domestic security. A couple of years ago—a little too early, as it turned out—the post-war era was declared over. It was very likely forgotten that a phase of blind and brutal reconstruction could also have ended.

What we need now is a phase of corrections for humans, for landscapes, for the elements of water, air and earth—corrections, possibly, too, for that over-exercised instrument, conscience, which can also be synchronized for profit.

What kind of and how many kinds of violence are hidden in and behind a profit society? I leave it to the philosophers and philologists to find out and reveal one day what could have been Christian in this.

Property Obligations

And how much that makes life worth while is delayed, deformed, falsified through all these forces that command our daily existence? What kind of devaluation of life takes place when you sow speed on the roads and harvest death—and violence against objects, when it improves production? You can imagine the conflicts remaining before us.

I know a very good slogan for the next CDU convention, a quote

Uganda and Racism

By Hilary Ng'weno

NAIROBI, Kenya.—There are no simple moral answers to the question of the plight of Asians currently being evicted from Uganda. Certainly, President Idi Amin and his military government are exhibiting a racism toward Asians which makes nonsense of much of Africa's righteous stand against the racist white minority governments of southern Africa. There are grounds for genuine concern for the safety of any Asians left in Uganda.

Yet it is hypocritical of the world to try and look at this problem in isolation from its historical and international implications. The fate of British Asians in East Africa was put in jeopardy first not by anything that Asians did, but by the cumulative decisions of various British governments, starting with racially discriminatory colonial laws which placed the economies of East African nations into foreign, essentially Asian hands, and ending with the disgraceful passage by the British Labor government in 1968 of a law barring the entry of nonwhite British citizens into Britain.

Admittedly the British in their racism have not been as crude as President Amin and his soldiers. They have not rounded up the Asians in their midst, dispossessed them, abused them, stripped them of their dignity and threatened their very lives. But then it has not been necessary. It has all been done for them by the Ugandans.

Rate of Entry

It is pointless for Britain to try and remind Uganda of her responsibilities to Ugandan residents, whether citizens or not, when Britain herself has in the last five years been busy trying to evade her own responsibilities toward British citizens. Altogether there are still more than 100,000 British citizens of Asian origin in East Africa. The British government, until the Uganda crisis, had insisted on taking them into Britain at the rate of three thousand entry vouchers a year. Even assuming that each voucher represented five entries, this would mean that it would take more than seven years for all British Asians in East Africa to be absorbed into Britain.

A convenient timetable for Britain, but hardly one which took into consideration any of the wishes of the East African nations concerned. And a timetable which was in effect a unilateral British interference in East African affairs. For what Britain was telling East African governments was "Sorry, old chap, we know the Asians are our problem, but you've got to take care of them until we are ready to take care of them; and that may not be for another seven or so years." Given such arrogance on the part of Britain, it is a wonder that no crisis in relations between Britain and her former East African territories erupted earlier than the current Uganda crisis.

For this the British not the statesmanship of British leaders but rather the maturity and patience of the governments of Kenya and Tanzania.

Odd Men Out

The real tragedy of Uganda is not the Asian problem, for that is Britain's tragedy rather than Uganda's. The real tragedy is that President Amin has been able in a very short time to unleash pent-up racist feelings among the public which observers of the Ugandan scene had thought were dead and gone. These racist feelings have provided the

military government of Uganda with a base for popularity while it badly lacked and needed. By they will not solve any of the problems Uganda is faced with.

The Asians have been odd-men out in East Africa. They are hated because they are thought to be industrious, wealthy, clean; because they do not mix with Africans; because they cheat and bribe to advance their business; because they are smart, than Africans; because they are different; because they are Asian. But they will soon be gone from the Ugandan scene. The Africa will remain, and it is only the that the full scope of the Ugandan tragedy will be realized.

Already a number of prominent Ugandan Africans have disappeared. The former Chief of Staff in the Obote government and one-time Uganda High Commissioner to Ghana, Brigadier Opoloto, has not been heard of for months. The Chief Justice Mr. Kiwanuka is gone. So the vice-chancellor of the country's only university. Disappearance as announced by the government of Uganda is euphemism for all kinds of things including murder at the hands of soldiers. Because of the prevailing insecurity and terror most of Uganda's intellectuals would dearly like to leave the country, if they could do so without arousing the suspicions and anger of the trigger-happy army.

The long-term prospect for the country is bleak. Economically the current Asian crisis is disastrous for Uganda. The xenophobia which President Amin has aroused among average Ugandans is bound to boomerang, with painful consequences for everyone. That is the real tragedy of Uganda.

Hilary Ng'weno is a journalist and former editor of *The Daily Nation*, Nairobi. This article is from *The New York Times* special feature service.

Letters

Change in Chile

Lewis H. Dinguad's article "Allende After Two Years: A Violent Gulf" (HT Nov. 8), depicts the surface disturbances of a deep and conflicting current that cause these disturbances. The underlying clash is between the status quo and change.

What was the status quo two years ago, at President Allende's election? My view is that one third of Chile's children suffer brain damage from malnutrition; nearly one-fifth of adults are illiterate and over two-thirds of high school age youths had no opportunity for education; half the cultivable land belonged to a very tiny percentage of the population, the major hard-currency-earning industries were foreign-dominated, and a media combine owned by a single wealthy family accounted for one half of newspaper circulation.

Allende's attempts to change this unjust—and therefore unacceptable—situation have indeed met with increasingly violent resistance. However, the question is not whether Allende must accept a large share of responsibility for this trend, as Mr. Dinguad concludes, but whether such a trend is not inevitable when the forces of change attempt to dismantle—even legally—the privileged fortress of those with a vested interest in injustice.

ARTHUR GILLETTE
Paris.

March Elections

of Chile's Strikes Seen
emporary, Cloudy Truce

Joseph Novitski

GO, Chile, Nov. 10. A monthlong showdown between the government of Salvador Allende and the anti-Marxist strikers has ended in a truce without clear winners. Today, workers have returned to their jobs, ending a series of strikes by the unions. A broad agreement has emerged to settle the political differences in March. The long conflict, political in nature, has been a civil war in some ways, but it is a cold war, not a hot one, a young man said.

Check Finds
of Tickets
Be Illegal

GTON, Nov. 10 (UPI).

Aeronautics Board today said a two-day investigation found that the airline tickets of 1,075 suspected persons were illegal.

The board said it found that the airline tickets were illegal because they were sold at a discount to special fares, the board said.

se Riot Erupts

Moves Tanks

AMA, Japan, Nov. 10. Military authorities reported 25 more M48 tanks at their depot at Saitama, southwest of Tokyo, just south of the city.

The tanks were moved from the depot to a new location, the authorities said.

alarmed this year at what they saw as government threats to their economic position as small-scale capitalists. The government was surprised by the extent of the work stoppages, which showed an unsuspected depth of resistance to the pace of socialist changes by the regime. But the strikes never completely stopped the country. Food stores and pharmacies, for example, remained open.

"We want the government to solve our problems—low profit margins, shortages and state control of distribution," a middle-level organizer of the strike said. "Maybe we can get him to change some economic policies, but overthrowing a president, that's a dangerous matter."

Mr. Allende's administration, divided among six parties with conflicting views, was unable to handle the crisis without turning over public order in 20 of Chile's 25 provinces to the armed forces. The military resisted attempts on a limited scale by the government to maneuver them into seeking power. But they finally came into the Allende government, at the president's invitation, to stop the strikes.

Striking truck owners, shopkeepers, bus owners and professionals balked at their protest when Gen. Carlos Prats Gonzalez, the former commander of the army, who as minister of the interior is the most powerful man in Mr. Allende's new cabinet, promised settlement of their specific grievances. However, the government ignored the strikers' political demands which would have meant changes or reversals in Mr. Allende's economic program to set up a socialist economy.

Political leaders and observers here said that a common commitment to abide by results of nationwide congressional elections next March was what led the government, the opposition and the armed forces to agree to a truce.

The elections in which all seats in the Chamber of Deputies and half of the Senate will be at stake—have taken on the character of a nationwide poll on Mr. Allende's policies and his performance during two years in office.

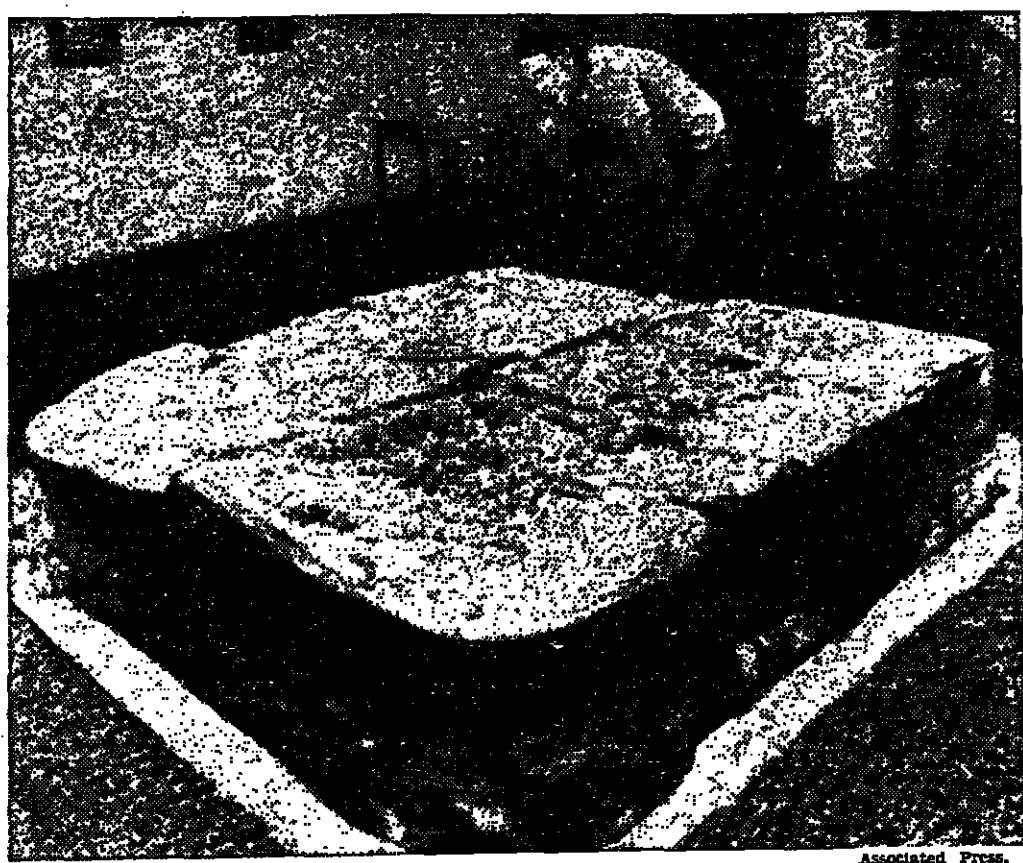
Political leaders of opposing currents have agreed that Mr. Allende's new cabinet, which contains three military officers, is a guarantee that the elections will be held freely and on schedule.

Gen. Prats, speaking for himself and his two uniformed cabinet colleagues, a navy rear admiral and an air force general, has said that the officers will stay in the government until March to assure social peace.

Still, even the March elections do not seem to offer a chance for a clear-cut solution. Opposition parties already control a majority in both houses of Congress and Mr. Allende has been able to outmaneuver them.

Only the most optimistic among opposition leaders interviewed here believed that their five confederated parties might win the margin required to impeach the president—one more than two-thirds of all seats. Moreover, spokesmen for the Christian Democratic party, the largest opposition group, say in private that they find impeachment distasteful.

"So after March, what?" asked an opposition congressman campaigning yesterday.



A HEAVY CRUNCH—Bob Golumb, a student at the Maryland Institute Art School, samples his masterpiece, a one-ton peanut butter and jelly sandwich. He built special pans to hold 300 pounds of dough each and baked them in the Institute's kiln. He then lined up donors for the peanut butter and jelly, which was applied with trowels wielded by his friends. The giant sandwich was for an assignment he had to do on a "multi-media piece with some elements of change and of satire."

Cumard, Airline
Extortion Plotter
Is Given 20 Years

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (AP).

An American shoe merchant who admitted making bomb threats against the liner Queen Elizabeth 2 and American Airlines was sentenced today to a tentative 20-year prison term. It can be reduced after a report on a 90-day psychiatric study.

Joseph Landis, 48, was sentenced by Federal Judge Arnold Bauman under a law that calls for imposing the maximum sentence, then reviewing it in light of the psychiatric report.

Judge Bauman called Landis's extortion efforts "reprehensible and unforgivable" and said he will be "severely dealt with" if the psychiatric report deems him legally responsible.

Landis admitted making an anonymous phone call last May to the Cunard Line demanding \$350,000, with a threat to have two accomplices set off bombs on the QE-2, which was then in mid-Atlantic with 1,550 passengers and 800 crew aboard.

Four British bomb-disposal experts were parachuted to the liner, but a search turned up no bombs.

In June Landis demanded \$300,000 in a letter to American Airlines, threatening to blow up planes and terminals. Police said he picked up a dummy package, supposed to contain the money, behind a post office.

Francis Chagrin Dies;
Composed Film Music

LONDON, Nov. 10 (AP).

Francis Chagrin, 67, Budapest-born composer and conductor who scored more than 100 films, died in a hospital here last night. He came to Britain in 1936.

Tacoma's Only
Titled American

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 10

(AP)—Skull Walter Lindal, 54, a native of Iceland, acquired American citizenship and was informed that one of the privileges attached to the right to change his name.

Did he want to continue being B. Walter Lindal, as he has been known for years in Tacoma?

"No," he told the authorities. "Just make it Sir."

So his legal name now is Sir Walter Lindal, the only "titled" gentleman in town.

2 Koreas to Stop
Propaganda Calls

SEOUL, Nov. 10 (UPI).

South and North Korea will cease propaganda broadcasts against each other effective midnight today, a government spokesman said today.

The move is being taken in line with an agreement reached between officials of the two Koreas at a meeting held in the North Korean capital last week.

Under the agreement, both sides are obliged to give up hostile calls through loud-speakers installed along the 155-mile truce line that separates the two parts of Korea.

Nenni Wants
Socialists to
Join CoalitionSees Polarization
As the Alternative

GENOA, Nov. 10 (Reuters).

Veteran Socialist statesman Pietro Nenni today urged his party to prepare to rejoin Italy's biggest party, the Christian Democrats, in a new coalition government.

The 81-year-old former party leader was given a standing ovation at the Socialist party congress here when he demanded that the congress declare its readiness to renew collaboration with the Christian Democrats.

The 10-year center-left alliance, which presided over Italian economic recovery of the 1960s, collapsed early this year and was replaced after the May general election by a center government of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals.

Mr. Nenni said that renewed collaboration with the Christian Democrats must, however, come out of a political battle against the center government to halt the country's swing to the right. He warned that the present government would inevitably lead to a polarization of Italian politics—a two-party system dominated by the Christian Democrats on the right and the Communists on the left.

It would end by splitting Italian society in two and favoring the country's neo-Fascist movement, he said.

A large group of the Socialist party, headed by party secretary Giacomo Mancini, opposes Mr. Nenni's position and believes that the time is not yet ripe for an approach to the Christian Democrats, because the Socialists would be obliged to capitulate to the ruling party's demands.

Lydda Strike Ends

TEL AVIV, Nov. 10 (AP).

Customs workers at Lydda international airport returned to their jobs yesterday after a three-week work slow-down for higher pay. The workers agreed to resume normal operations while a labor federation committee negotiated a settlement with the government.



RUPTURED DUCK—Poor Elmer, pet duck of family in MacDonald, Manitoba, was kicked by a horse and suffered a crushed wing and a broken leg. He was put into traction in stovepipe elbow, which served as cast, and rubber boots to prevent him from walking about.

Australia Cholera Confirmed

SYDNEY, Nov. 10 (Reuters).

Australia reported 19 confirmed cholera cases today as the authorities launched an extensive inoculation program among suspected contacts.

The Health Department said most of the cases were in the eastern states and at least three more suspects probably have cholera. Those under observation total 27.

All but one of the patients and suspects were passengers on a flight from London which landed here on Saturday after a stop-over at Bahrain. One passenger on the flight died of cholera in New Zealand.

A Qantas spokesman said today

the airline had been informed of a limited cholera outbreak in Bahrain on Oct. 28 but, because the World Health Organization regarded the few cases reported as being not unusual, international airlines serving the area did not change their operations. "International airlines regularly fly without trouble through parts of Asia where cholera is endemic," the spokesman said.

Flaming Engine

SYDNEY, Nov. 10 (AP).

A Qantas Boeing-707 airliner with 83 persons aboard landed safely at Sydney airport today after circling for 40 minutes with one of its four engines on fire.

TORRALTA — LISBON — PORTUGAL

TOURISM-
YEARS
TO COME

Within five years we had realized our objectives and today Portugal is recognized as a dynamic international force in the field of Tourism. Our past record of achievements and the exciting plans we are implementing today are guarantees that success will carry us into the future. We continue to prepare for increasing Touristic activity and will be able to welcome growing numbers of Tourists to Portugal in the future. We will meet the continual evolution of Tourism with variety and innovation.

1972

TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 6

Anticipating the Tourist's desires and demands was always our main objective. In this way we would be able to fully develop the wide range of vacation activities possible in Portugal, and, at the same time, satisfy the Tourist's desire for a change of scene. Today we have extensive property holdings which belong to thousands of Portuguese shareholders located in the Algarve, in Tróia, in the Alentejo and in the Serra da Estrela. With these holdings we can offer holidays in the country or by the sea. We are now beginning extensive promotion plans to attract a larger audience of affluent Tourists.

6

1971

TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 5

We believe Tourism must serve every interest of today's Tourist to be completely successful. That's why we developed a variety of vacation areas which now offer everything a Tourist might enjoy during every vacation season. Portugal's popularity as a Touristic center has proven our ideas sound and provided ample reward for our initiative.

5

1970

TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 4

Our fourth year of existence was marked by the beginning of a touristic venture in Tróia which turned this magnificent peninsula, with thirty kilometers of beaches, into an international Tourism center. We were carrying out our original plan to expand tourism into many diverse geographical locations. This automatically increased the tourists' vacation options and insured year-round Tourism for Portugal... from sand to snow. This proves we are an enterprise which believes in bringing the promised success of the future to the reality of the present.

4

1969

TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 3

From the beginning we knew that although the climate, the sun and the beauty of the natural surroundings were essential, they alone would not insure the successful promotion of a National Tourism which would outlive its rate of growth and satisfy the tourists' increasing demands. Our enterprise, which offers a way of vacationing that is diverse and accommodates many interests, reflects that philosophy. As a growing touristic enterprise, ready to face the future, we destroyed tediousness, Tourism's worst enemy.

3

1968

TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 2

To extend the benefits to the greatest number of people and enlarge our basis of support, we introduced unusual promotional plans in Portugal which rapidly became successful. This initial success has been consolidated throughout the years, but in 1968, it was, for us, the guarantee that we would attain our proposed social aim.

2

1967

TORRALTA/Tourism: Year 1

This was the year we decided international tourism would offer great economic advantages to a wide spectrum of Portuguese citizens. After several important years of planning, we began to put our original ideas to work: first, the organization of a touristic enterprise which, in the shortest possible period of time, would improve and enhance the existing National Tourism, thereby putting us into competition on the international market. In 1967 we began to grow.

1

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ART MARKET

When 'Unique' Means Something

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 10 (IHT).—There may be other fine sales of Art Deco but they will not match the one of objects from the collection of the late couturier Jacques Doucet held Wednesday at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris.

The 55 lots ranged from a woodblock made after a Picasso work by a now-forgotten engraver, Georges Aubert, (1,050 francs) to a slightly moth-eaten panther hide (850 francs). All came from the Studio Saint-James in Neuilly, the house built and furnished by Mr. Doucet, a high-fashion leader who dominated the art scene during his lifetime.

He discerned the best in almost every field. His collection of Persian miniatures and Japanese art was superb. As for furniture, his early taste ran to 18th-century commodes and fauteuils. Then, suddenly, he turned to modern art, influenced by the surrealist leader André Breton whom he hired to help him set up an art reference library and advise him on acquisitions.

Doucet did more than simply buy. He had a decisive influence on the major trends of the twenties, Breton was immersed in African art and cubism and, through him, designers such as Pierre Legrain became interested in these fields. Thus, when com-

missioned by Doucet to furnish his new *hôtel particulier*, they synthesized the lessons of primitive art and cubism.

Creative Design

What was offered for sale Wednesday was the best of the decorative arts as seen by the great creators of the twenties. The stools by Pierre Legrain and a round table by Eileen Gray match, in furniture, what Picasso and Braque were doing in painting. If the phrase "creative design" is ever justified, it should be applied to Mr. Doucet's collection.

Prices were, most of the time, three times what the experts had estimated (in the case of Legrain, 10 times) because museum curators and top collectors were more aware of the importance of these objects than the dealers.

Professionals were startled from the beginning when a watercolor by Francis Picabia (1875-1953) was knocked down at 144,870 francs, four or five times the most optimistic estimate. But, it should be added, the picture was framed by Rose Adler in a frame which looked like a butterfly case with four butterflies pinned on it. This was the essence of the surrealist touch in the decorative arts and, as such, just as important as a great work by a great master.

It was not just Picabia—a surrealist of somewhat minor stature—but a monument to the twenties that was being auctioned.

History intruded again when a big African head from the Pabouillon area in Gabon came up few minutes later and reached the unheard-of price of 86,300 francs, quadrupling the estimate of Jean Roudillon, the expert in primitive art. This head had first been in Paul-Guillaume's collection—a collection familiar to the cubists—and probably was the one which inspired the poet Apollinaire to write in 1918 that "an African head in Doucet's collection compares well with fine Romanesque works."

The sale attracted Yves Saint-Laurent and Hélène Rochas, as well as such collectors as Sidney Lewis of Richmond, Va., Prof. Kurt Liebermeister of Munich

and curators from the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Musée des Arts Décoratifs.

Some of the most expensive works at auction were those that carried the stamp of the cubist interpretation of African art.

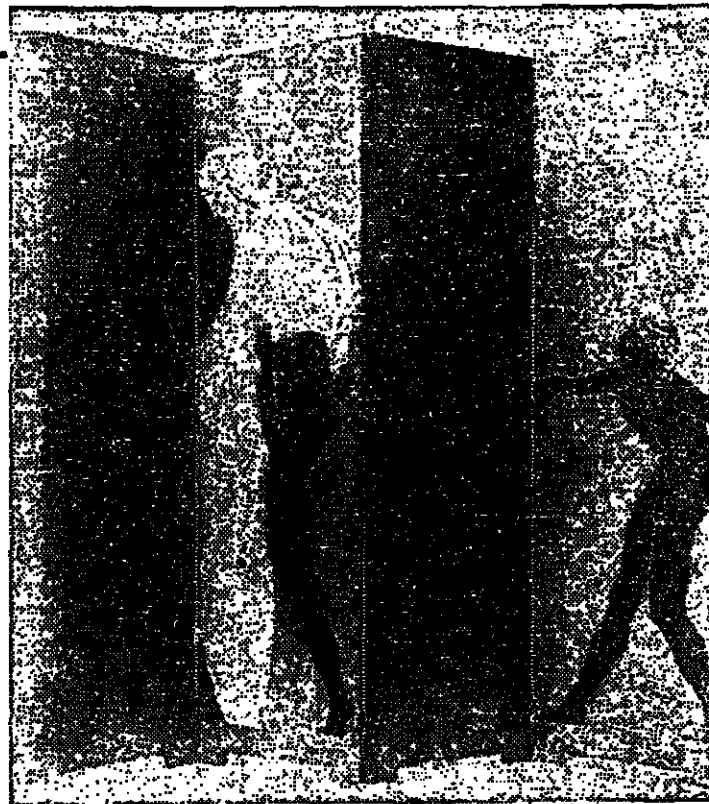
Gustave M'flos, a major master, until recently underrated, made two animal-shaped andirons cast in the lost wax process by Valsuani in 1925 and they made 46,220 francs, well over the price of very good 18th-century andirons. The Metropolitan Museum of Art bought a stool by Legrain which looked like a ritual object from Africa reinterpreted by an abstract sculptor. The price was 21,450 francs. Sidney Lewis followed suit a few lots later with another stool and paid 24,700 francs. The best was cornered by a French collector for 43,400 francs; the Metropolitan was the underbidder.

The most expensive piece, at 187,570 francs, was a four-leaf lacquer screen made by Eileen Gray. This early creation was by the Irish-born designer, who started as a restorer of lacquer work and moved to Paris in 1907. Here she worked with a Japanese craftsman and helped make the Japanese influence felt in post-World War I creations. Again, the screen was a historical piece.

Although Wednesday's sale was unique, I feel that it will have impact on the future direction of the market. In Paris it is more obvious than ever that Art Deco has earned the in-

German Opera

"Elisabeth Tudor," a new opera by the German composer Wolfgang Fortner, will have its first Swiss performance Nov. 11 at the Zurich Opera under the musical leadership of Ferdinand Leitner, staged by Imo Moszkowicz and designed by Toni Businiger. The principal parts of Queen Elizabeth and Mary Stuart will be sung by Hildegard Hillebrecht and Ellen Kunz, and others in the cast are Roland Hermann, Howard Nelson, Ticho Parly and Josef Dels. The work had its world premiere last month in Berlin.



Eileen Gray's lacquer screen: 187,570 francs.

terest of scholars and the sale established the influence of scholarship on the market. Literally every object had been featured in scholarly studies, such as Yvonne Brunhammer's catalogue of the Musée des Arts Décoratifs 1968 Art Deco exhibition.

The catalogue, written by Jean Pierre Canard, one of Europe's leading connoisseurs, is based heavily on books written by Yvonne Brunhammer, currently considered the leading specialist in the field. The auction further revealed Lucien Solonet as a great auctioneer: His technique is animated but he does not give the bidder the feeling that he is being pushed.

Finally, the auction showed that Paris can bring off such a sale. It was a fine idea to have expert Lynne Thornton, Canard's British-born associate, in the room to welcome the English-speaking visitors. The preliminary work—sending out catalogues, contacting collectors, etc.—was carried out to perfection. All this combined to make the auction the success of the

year, all other things being equal. A total of 12 million francs were bid for the objects, making it the most successful auction of its kind in France, and it has given the Paris market a tremendous boost. It is now up to the auctioneers to follow through.

The highest price ever paid in France for a Chinese object d'art was registered today at the Hôtel Drouot when an anonymous bidder offered 1,160,000 francs for a Ch'ia Ching (1822-66) vase. Set in what appeared to be a 19th-century ormolu mounting, the vase was not in perfect condition. Its size (31 centimeters high) made it unique in its category. Competition in the bidding seemed to be among European middlemen acting on behalf of Japanese collectors. It seems certain that the vase will eventually go to a private foundation in Tokyo. It was auctioned during a sale of Eastern and Far Eastern objects d'art by R. Nioley with the assistance of expert Michel Beurdeley.

PARIS

Fashionable Arts of the 1920s

By Hebe Dorsey

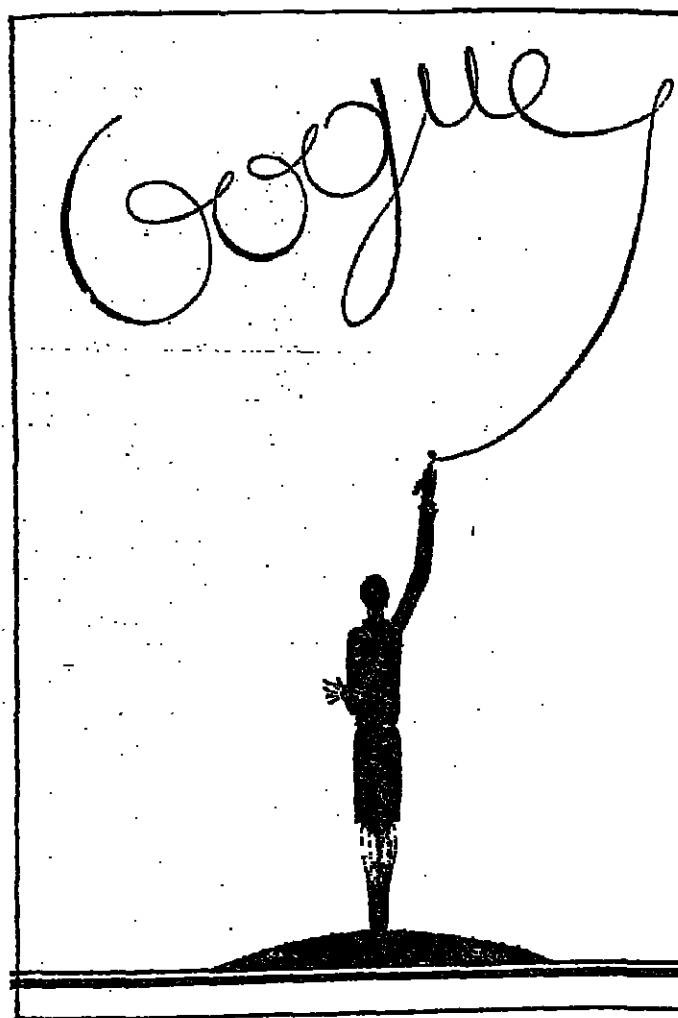
PARIS, Nov. 10 (IHT).—Fashion is not what it used to be—nor, for that matter, are fashion magazines.

This is clear at the exhibition "Illustrateurs des Modes et Manières en 1925" (to Jan. 15)—an attractive display of fashion art in the twenties at the Galerie du Luxembourg, 98 Rue Saint-Denis, Paris 1. The exhibition was put together with gouaches collected from a number of such magazines as *Vogue*, *Harper's Bazaar* and also from some beautifully old-fashioned ones such as "La Gazette du Bon Ton" and "Le Journal des Dames et des Modes." Many private collectors also lent a hand.

The exhibition is a subtle mixture of typical 1925 paraphernalia (clappers swooning under full moons) and more interesting cubist and abstract art. Among the artists whose works are on display are Georges Lepape, André Marty, Edouard Halouze, Lucien Leforge and Romuald de Thiriot, better known as Erté. Erté, whose career has caught the second wind, has current exhibitions in Paris, London and will soon have shows in New York and Geneva. He says: "The mood today may be 1925, but the quality has dropped sharply."

In the twenties, the couturiers often collaborated with first-rate artists. Giacomotti designed buttons for Schiaparelli (which by the way she could not sell on her dresses because they cost too much). Sonia Delaunay often worked on couture fabrics. The late Jacques Heim was responsible for the first fur furs, with cubist motifs. Georges Lepape helped Poiret design the culotte skirt.

The same artistic effort could be found in the fashion magazines whose editors called on famous artists for illustrations. "For one thing, there were no photographs," Erté noted. "The whole magazine was illustrated and the level was so high that many people collected them as art."



1928 Vogue cover by Georges Lepape.

"Today, with the photographs, fashion magazines all look alike and monotonous," Erté added. "Look at the covers—all the same, just a big woman's head. Whereas in those days, each new cover was an event." (Erté worked on Harper's Bazaar for 30 years.)

Another thing that changed with the times is the role of the advertisement "that has cheapened the whole look," Erté said. "In those days, there were little ads and they were strictly controlled. They appeared at the beginning and at the end of the book and that was that. Now,

the margin between editorial advertising is much slimmer. It was also much easier to get a dress looked like in the days. Now, the pictures, with models often moving, are more important than the dresses.

One of the most interesting items in the exhibition is a set of super-catalogue, made by Poiret for his clients, which is more like an expensive art book. The last few pages, devoted to "Celles de Demain" (or fu fashion) include the first part suggested by artist Lepape Poiret.

Entertainment: Robert Wilson Byrds at the Musée Galliera

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 10 (IHT).—Robert Wilson, the young American dancer, whose productions, "Prelude" and "Deafman's Glue" enormously impressed French audiences two seasons ago, has returned to Paris with his company—the Byrd Hoffman School of Byrds under the dual sponsorship of Le Festival d'Automne and Le Théâtre des Nations.

The present Wilson program is in two sections. The first part, presentation at the Musée Galliera (open from noon until midnight in the courtyard of the Galliera, an African straw hut has been up and in it are a stuffed lion and a non-stop radio. In the museum there is a room with a staircase by Melvin Andringa on the steps which have been cast some colored rubber fish. Designs by Katha Egan and delicate paintings and panels by the Japanese artist Kikuo Saito, are on show. In another room, an artificial forest, sprung up and the floor is strewn with fallen, golden leaves, stuffed deer extended on wires is making a leap through the unbrush and an abandoned rowboat, its paint peeling, its oars rusted, lies forgotten, the summer over. Ann Wilson has cast this autumnal decor, suggestive of Verlaine's tribute to the *vie* of fall.

In the largest chamber, bordered by flickering icon candles set in the floor, is a small pool in the midst of which stands a woe throne in the light of a flaming torch. In the evening about it little like the Byrds of Hoffman dance a graceful, interminable waltz to broadcast music. The music, unlike that of the discotheques, soft and soothing. The other evening the accompaniment seemed to be an old Tommy Lyman barroom ballad. It was, the record he played, "Are You Lonesome Tonight?" The twilight mood, Wilson specially, cast a seductive spell. He is the master of m

At 8:30 there is a discussion period. Wilson, a tall, athletic black-haired man in his late twenties, opened proceedings with brief, incoherent speech in which he spoke in a stuttering voice to the telephone to an assistant. After this, questions were in on but the spectators seemed bashful and only one or two queries were posed and the meeting concluded and the ghostly dancing recommenced.

On Saturday night at midnight at the Opéra Comique, Wilson will present "Cyndi," a spectacle that is scheduled to continue 24 hours. There are texts by Cynthia Lubar, Ann Wilson and Bol Wilson. The star dancer is Andrew de Groat. The decor and execution are by Paul Thek and costuming by John d'Arcangelo. The scenic elements by Christian Dubois and music and sound array by Igor Demjan. We shall see what we shall see.

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Shows: Dix, eph Beuys

Early Drawings, "Der Krieger," Etchings, Watercolors, the Drawings. Arranged in collaboration with the Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen, art, for Galleria Giulia, a Giulia, Rome, through her; Assessorato Alla, a Turin, through De-; Galleria del Levante, eria Forni, Bologna, February; Galleria, Bolzano, through

probing honesty is as it ever was. His among the most mordant German expressionist though his style, strictly is not expressionist. 1891 (he died in 1969), barely out of art school was sent to the front in the trenches all World War I.

drawings he made as a and shortly afterward he shock of his experi- a way, but they are only because they struggle through edging forms of cubism to find an expres- sion of his own.

early twenties, shedding erism, Dix set himself e these etchings with ard of toughness and and to put down his a shattering document: ng on barbed wire, gas- monsters, soldiers cas- ily next to dead com- man with half his face worms and grass grow- cadavers, dehuman- ing soldiers, outlined by sunset. Not since Goya's horrors of war been at such close range. In of total madness, the ved himself in the only- knew-by describing it, et dictated the style, utterly straightforward- ly, brutish lines and changes from black to

utlook was soured for the war and its conse- He could not paint a face or a woman's form seeing basic motivation y behind it. This was ore vivid in the style to employ after the using his classical her- fine industry of Alt- itudes, Cranach, er—to expose whores, nd fine ladies alike, n mawkish outfits or i bordello or murder oy were all deformed and corruption.

was unrelenting even served a newborn baby

Entertainment in New York

DREX, Nov. 10 (DET).— is how the New York ics are the new movies.

is a first film by Indian Dave Vadhra, is not uninteresting g but "too tentative, ense too modest for its ions." The movie, which sean (Brenden Ellis), a human who is arrested ed in his native Belfast pected revolutionaries a "vociferous companion." films of Robert Bres- Greenspun says. But film lacks both "the (and) the passion" erson and "ultimately e above its intentional s, its concern with a ctivity." The film is ened at the Whitney

twelve Chairs," about iverse and practically ureauatic corruption olutionary Russia," is ly approved Soviet film irected by Leonid e the classic lit and ionic novel. Vincent is it "not a great film, ically fascinating; tunately funny makes big, uninhibited laughs any way it can atfalls, satire, parody animation." This ver- ity is not to be com- i Mel Brooks' frantic uralized 1970 film, made in Yugoslavia, i international cast," khov co-authored the with Mr. Gaidal.

real Waltz," a new ography of Johann irected, written and by Andrew L. Stone, ically ridiculous." The time between the high trau's career is treat- ized "and spoken but tenor (Kenneth Mc- rating lyrics that must

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"My Mother on Her Deathbed" by Otto Dix (1953).

as a shapeless bundle of flesh or the collapsed face of his mother or her deathbed. Both remark- able drawings, despite their ugliness or because of it, are very touching.

Today, when socially conscious painting is often affected in style and second-hand in feeling, Dix's truth is particularly striking. "Color and form alone cannot make up for a lack of experience and passion," he said. "The only thing respectable about his ex- hibition is that it does not in- clude any of Dix's fine and trenchant oil paintings."

Joseph Beuys. Assemblages and Events. Attico Gallery, 22 Via Beccaria, Rome, through No- vember. Joseph Beuys, born in 1921, when Dix was beginning his etch- ings of World War I, and sent to fight for Germany in World War II, is a vigorous artist of a dif- ferent kind. He owes nothing to expres- sionism, which expressed despair only within the limits of pictorial style. He is, rather, a direct descendant of the dadaists, who, by changing the context of or- dinary objects and with witty public behavior, shook the viewer out of complacency. And there may also be a debt to Brecht, whose theater of outrageous parable challenged preconcep- tions.

Beuys is in the mainstream of an international current today which is developing into a new art form. Artists, musicians and dancers in America and Europe, merging sound with gesture, per- form their philosophical and political beliefs as "pieces" or "events."

Beuys, who began as a sculp- tor, says: "The thought was first, the sculpture second and the word third." He was one of the first creators of happenings in Europe and one of the few at all of his generation. His ac- tions have been didactic from the beginning. His works—melting blocks of margarine in a gallery

rank among the worst in the history of music," Roger Green- spun says. The lyrics, together with "wooden characterizations of the sappy dialogue, the dreadful dancing, the consistently idiotic situations set amid meticulously real Austrian locations—all add up to a quality of artistic mis- calculation that occasionally ap- proaches the sublime." Horst Buchholz plays Strauss.

"Savage Messiah," Ken Russell's "so tame" film biography of Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, the French sculptor, is "much less interested in information or even in the creative process than in Gaudier- Brzeska's (platonic) relationship with Sophie Brzeska," Vincent Canby reports. Sophie, as played by Dorothy Tutin, is "a riveting figure to watch, even though we seldom have the slightest idea of what's going on in her head," Canby says, but Scott Antony plays Gaudier-Brzeska "as if he were auditioning for 'The Prison- er of Zenda.'"

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(grease symbolizing formlessness, chaos), the holding of a dead rabbit in his arms for hours "explaining pictures to it," play- ing a violin to the clouds, etc.— are part of a contemporary search for ritual and are poetic object lessons as well.

This past spring at the In- ternational Gallery in Rome, Beuys spoke tirelessly about his ideas: of how he saw science as rationalized chaos, of freedom which must grow from the creativity of the individual. "Man must bring everything of himself into play," he said. "Art is the only revolutionary force," he said repeatedly.

Wearing his ever-present hat, he drew a system of his phrases into a schema, pointing to his hypnotic chart and talking in- tensively. He seemed both teacher and magician.

At the opening of his show at the Attico, Beuys walked among the guests, reading, in a steady monotone, from a novel about the German enlightenment written in 1865 by Carl Richter, who, like Beuys, was born in Cleve near the Dutch border.

The show includes artfully aged photographs of most of Beuys's happenings, mounted in metal cases under glass; many of the photographs are stamped with his seal made up of various sym- bols.

In the center of the gallery, next to a cassette which replays

Beuys's reading of Richter's text, some slabs of wax lie in a heap next to a small can full of machine oil. One does not have to understand the meaning of this assemblage to find it obscurely moving. Leaflets saying that Beuys has lost his job as professor at the Art Academy of Düsseldorf, where he was once a student and where he has taught since 1961, are on a table await- ing signatures of protest.

800 Students

Beuys lost his post this fall because he agreed to teach 800 students in spite of an academy ruling that no teacher could take on more than 200. Later, after disturbances in which his stu- dents occupied a classroom, he was barred from teaching in any of- ficial art academy in Germany.

Courbet helped pull down the Vendôme column and went to prison for it, but in his painting he went on contemplating the world before him in a traditional way.

Dix witnessed and recorded horror but remained within the limits of traditional aesthetics. What makes Beuys and younger artists today quite different and directly political is that beyond "brilliant, amazing, stimulating" as all "new composition" must be, as Gertrude Stein said, and beyond creating salable art objects, they use public acts and their own bodies as example and paradox.

EDITH SCHLOSS.

LONDON THEATER

Nostalgia Edging Out Originality in New Plays

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 10 (DET).— There used to be a little song with a chorus that went some- thing like: "I was looking back to see if you were looking back to see if I was looking back to see if you were there." No doubt London theater managements and producers will recognize it as their time, with a hey-nony-no and a tinkle of cash at the box office. The theme song of a sea- son suffused with, and suffocat- ing under, nostalgia. The au- dience is still there, looking back, but it's getting to be an older audience, and it's not my senti- ment, exactly. It has not been a bad week—a good musical, a moderate musical, a good play, a good revival—especially in the context of recent openings. But it is not an original time. Where are the new talents? Where are the new writers?

"I and Albert" at the Piccadilly celebrates Queen Victoria's first 60 years. It is a thoroughly en- tertaining musical, performed with a great deal of zest and finesse, written with intelligence and wit by Jay Allen (book), Charles Strouse (music), and Lee Adams (lyrics), and superlatively staged by John Schlesinger, who brings to it the cinematic virtues of pace and an intensely visual style.

The show has that high profes- sional gloss that comes from the combination of hard work and creative minds. It is always beau- tiful to look at, with Luciana Arrighi's simple setting that shows off the brilliant back projections of Victorian engrav- ings, (Alan Barrett's costumes, with their use of cross-hatching and scribbles, carry through this picture-book feeling.)

Truth, Not Fact

With an adherence to historical truth rather than fact, the au- thors and director cleverly encap- sulate events, putting Victoria's courtships into a ballroom se- quence, and superbly suggesting her grief at Albert's death and her withdrawal from the world within the compass of one song, "Pray the Silence," in which the diminutive far-away figure of Victoria is engulfed in a suc- cession of swirling curtains.

Best of all is Lewis Flander's showstopping performance as Dis- rael, dazzling the queen with a succession of conjuring tricks. Here, too, Mr. Schlesinger's en- less inventiveness is evident for,



Colette O'Neil and Dave Allen in "A Pagan Place."

just as the number appears to be over, Mr. Flander wrings a final laugh from the audience by producing from nowhere a cane. There is plenty of this unex- pected wit. Mr. Schlesinger cunningly takes advantage of the way the furniture slides mechan- ically on and off stage by giving us a love duet between Albert and Victoria working away at desks which are a long way apart and gradually come together.

Polly James, rarely off the stage for three hours, gives a remarkable performance as Vic- toria, ranging from an excited girl skipping lightly round Lord Mel- bourne to a crocheting old lady. Aubrey Woods provides showstop- pers both as Lord Palmerston, in his song-and-dance "His Royal Highness," and as Gladstone reduced to silence by his obses- sive chewing of sandwiches while Mr. Flander doubles as skilfully as Melbourne and Disraeli.

Yet, for all that, the show has no dramatic point. Its attempts to show a wider society than the royal court with scenes in a prison, in the Crimea, and in the empire with a setting of Kipling's "The Widow at Wind- sor," are no more than well-stag- ed irrelevances.

The second act attempts to cover 40 years—mainly, I suspect, so that Sven-Bertil Taube as Al- bert does not die before the in- terval—and falls apart halfway through before ending on an anti-climax with a botched di- amond jubilee and the musical's weakest song "Go It, Old Girl!" The authors, engrossed in their task of covering so much in so little time, lose control of the

material and, having suggested the complexities of the young Victoria, let her become an un- interesting old woman. Her last spark is a touching song, after Albert's death, "No One to Call Me Victoria."

If the show is finally a disap- pointment, nothing more than a succession of lantern slides, how- ever magical, it is at this time— with "Applause" still to open—the best musical in town.

"After Magritte"

Edna O'Brien's "A Pagan Place" at the Royal Court is situated smack in the middle of the Cel- tic twilight, with reminiscences of a poor Irish family: a drunken father, a dissatisfied mother try- ing to do her duty, a young girl growing to maturity, an older one attempting to escape and failing. Everyone knocks against the hard corners of life and is dam- aged, yet they are recalled, for all their brutalities, with affec- tion, a feeling echoed in Sean Kenny's set that mixes fragile gauze curtains with rigid, uncon- promisingly sharp shapes.

This misty memory play is deli- cately directed by Ronald Eyre, and convincingly acted, particu- larly by Veronica Quiglan as the young girl, David Burke as her father, and Dave Allen as the village doctor in love with her mother and unhappily married to someone else.

At the Roundhouse, Frank Dunlop directs his Young Vic success in his Young Vic style of music hall send-up of Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber's first

agnostic rock oratorio "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat," which predates their second, "Jesus Christ, Superstar," by a couple of years.

Tim Rice's slangy lyrics, for- ever seeking out the banal ("Jo- seph, I'll see you rot in jail, the things you have done are beyond the pale") sound well in this un- serious setting and Mr. Lloyd Webber's music, assiduously aping older musicals, is bright and bouncy. The highlight is Gordon Waller's performance as Pharaoh, done in a perfect par- ody of Elvis Presley.

The company also performs, in the first half of the program, medieval mystery plays, based mainly on the Wakefield cycle, and dealing with the Biblical story from the creation of the world to the flood. Some of the cost treat this material with scant respect, smirking at its simplicities, but there is an excel- lent heckled Noah by Ian Trigger.

At the Shaw Theatre, there is a revival of two Tom Stoppard plays, "After Magritte" and "The Real Inspector Hound." Both were better done the first time around, the former at the Am- bulance Lunchtime Theatre, and the latter in the West End four years ago, but they still make an excellent double-bill of Stop- pard's dazlingly ingenious games with language.

"After Magritte" suffers from Paul Hill's ponderous direction and John Bluthal's mannered performance as Inspector Foot ("Foot of the Yard"). But it is hard to resist a play that begins with an improbable tableau—an old lady stretched out on an ironing board, a man dressed in rubber standing on a table blow- ing into a lamp—and proceeds, quite logically, to an even madder vision that has a barefooted po- liceman wearing a sock on one hand and holding a banana in the other.

Things are never what they seem in a Stoppard play, which is presumably why the thriller form provides him with the ideal environment in which to exercise his quirky talents. "The Real Inspector Hound" demolishes the classic English whodunit as well as pulling out the rug from un- der theater critics. Mr. Bluthal is much funnier here as the critic who leaves his safe seat to be- come involved in the play. It made me impatient for the re- turn in January to the National Theatre repertoire of Mr. Stop- pard's finest play, "Jumpers." That is something worth a mo- ment's nostalgia.

ART EXHIBITIONS

LONDON - ROME - ZURICH

Marlborough

London
Marlborough Fine Art Ltd.
39 Old Bond Street, W.1.

Edward Seago

Until 25 November
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Marlborough

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Marlborough Graphics Ltd.
17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1.

Exercises in Abstraction

Dorazio, Bayer, House
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Marlborough

Rome
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Via Gregoriana 5

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Monday morning closed.

Marlborough

Zurich
Marlborough Galerie AG
Villa Rosau, Glärnschstrasse 10

Kurt Schwitters

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OTTESSEN

November 7 to December 7

PARIS

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85 bis, Pdg. Saint-Honoré (8e) - 225.59.78

LE YAOUANC

November 7 - December 1st

LA GRAVURE

41 Rue de Seine (11e the courtyard), 8e - 336.05.44

MENGUY

Original Lithographs November 8-28

GALERIE MARIGNY - 4, rue de Miremesnil, VIII^e - 265.36.53

ELLEN LOGEAS

Recent Works
Nov. 8-28, 1973

GALERIE DES ORFÈVRES

66 Quai des Orfèvres - 23 Place Dauphine

RUOLLE

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November 8 to 23

PROSCENIUM

35 rue de Seine (8e) - 033.92.01
homage to

erte

JEAN AMADO
GALERIE JEANNE BUCHER
83 RUE DE SEINE PARIS 8

PARIS

andré roussard
13, rue du Mont-Cenis 18e
(Place du Tertre)

GOZLAN

November 8 to 30
12 a.m. to 12 p.m. Daily

GALERIE SIMONE HELLER

33 Rue de Seine - 226.29.52

GOLDKORN

November 8 to 20, 1973

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549.17.25

LACKOVIC

November 8-December 31

LONDON

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55 Rue du Président

WARHOL

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11-12, 1973

(Continued on Page 12.)

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

European Gold Markets			
	Nov. 10, 1972		
	Op.	CL	N.C.
London	£3.60	£3.60	- 0.30
Holland	ƒ3.05	ƒ3.05	- 0.20
Swiss (12.5 kilo)....	£3.65	£3.65	- 0.32
U.S. dollars per ounce.			
	12 1/4	6 1/4	Beriea Corp
	26	14 1/4	Verban .049
	17 1/2	9 1/4	Belhien Co
	21 1/4	11 1/4	Severyn Smt
	3 1/4	2 1/4	Nov. 11th Bncp
	3 1/4	2 1/4	Bic Pan '26
	4 1/4	1 1/4	Big Bear 1.08
	9 1/4	3 1/4	Bigv Suprmt
	2 1/4	1 1/4	Binny's 1.55

International Stock Indexes		1973	
	Yest. Prev.	High	Low
Australia	129.4	125.8	124.2
Canada	147.4	147.0	145.2
France	174.4	174.0	180.4
Germany	147.4	147.0	145.2
Japan	147.4	147.0	145.2
UK	147.4	147.0	145.2
US	147.4	147.0	145.2

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dan		\$1.50	91.31	51.59	43.68	17%	35%	Brascan't	39%
dan		129.2	131.2	134.9	100.1	10%	15%	Brascan't	39%
dan		582.38	591.41	638.31	490.10	20%	13%	Brascan't	39%
dan	(10)	339.07	338.08	339.07	189.93	24	17%	Brascan't	39%
dan	(10)	4540.10	4564.46	4564.46	2712.31	24	15%	Brascan't	39%
dan		418.1	417.1	434.9	347.1	18	15%	Brascan't	39%
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dan						14%	8%	Brascan't	39%
dan						10%	5%	Brascan't	39%

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McGregD	Slide Rite	14%	14%	Carnal 13e
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		2%	1%	Caviron CP

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14	16	8 1/2	Irvin Indust		11	19	11	10 1/2	11
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J-K

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20	9	Ketchum -30b	1	14	9%
6%	25	Kewanee -90	22	13	30%
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8%	4%	Keystone -10p	13	89	6%
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34%	10%	Kleinerts		17	17	25%	24%	2
34%	10%	Kliklok	50	17	10	10%	9%	1
34%	10%	Kollman	40	11	34	24%	24%	2
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12%	6%	Lehigh Press	4	25	7

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7%	3%	Lincoln Am	40	4	4%	4%	1
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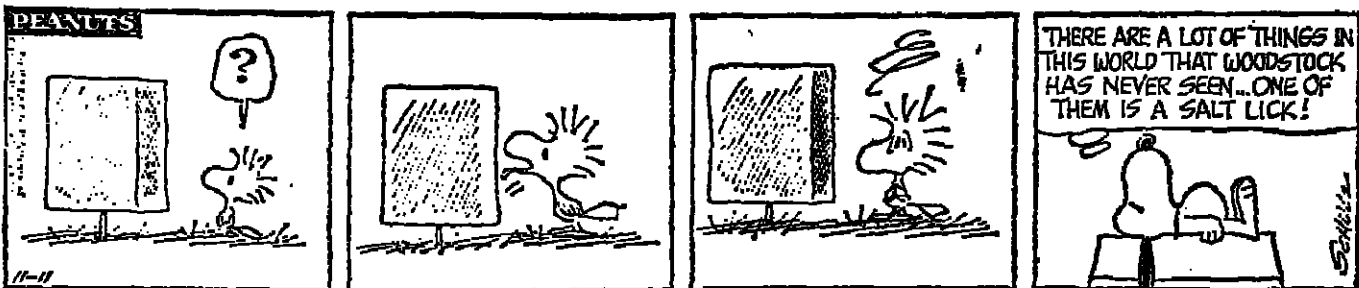
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(Continued on next page.)

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

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PEANUTS



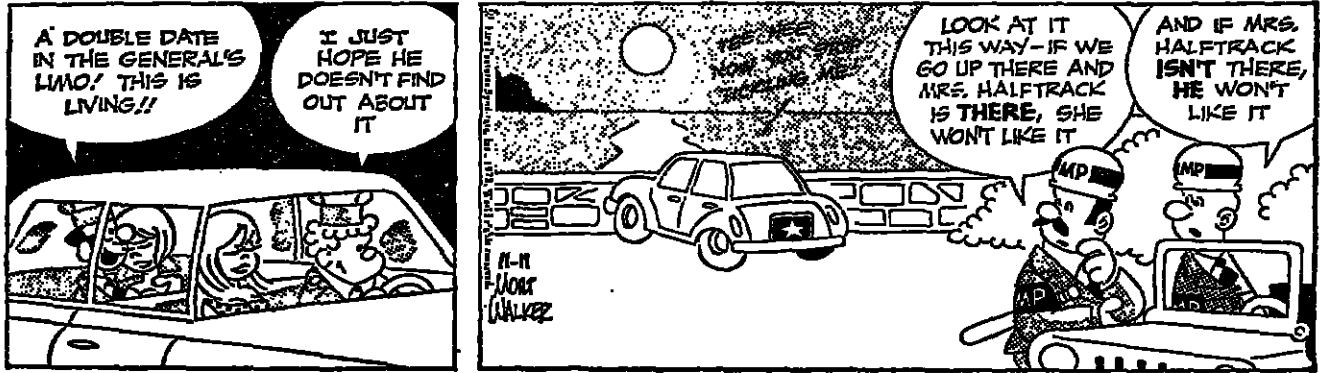
B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



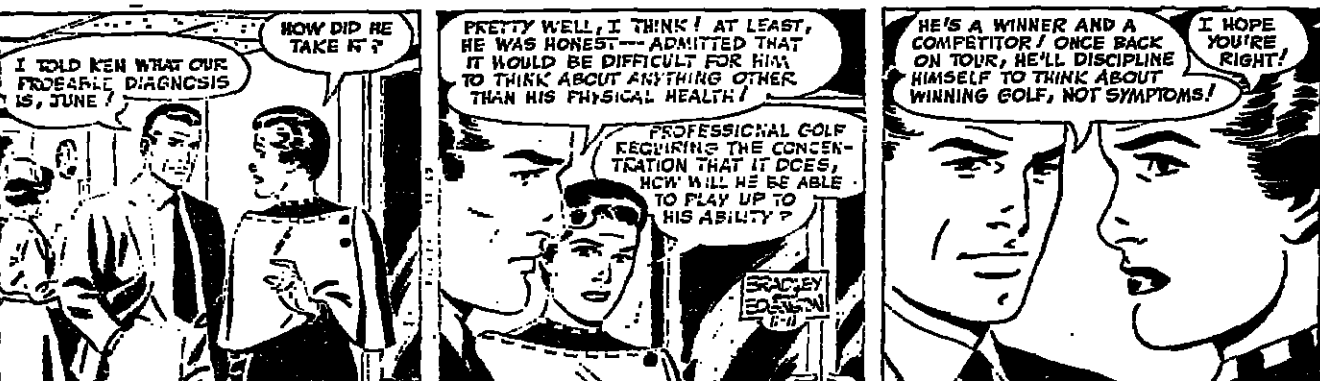
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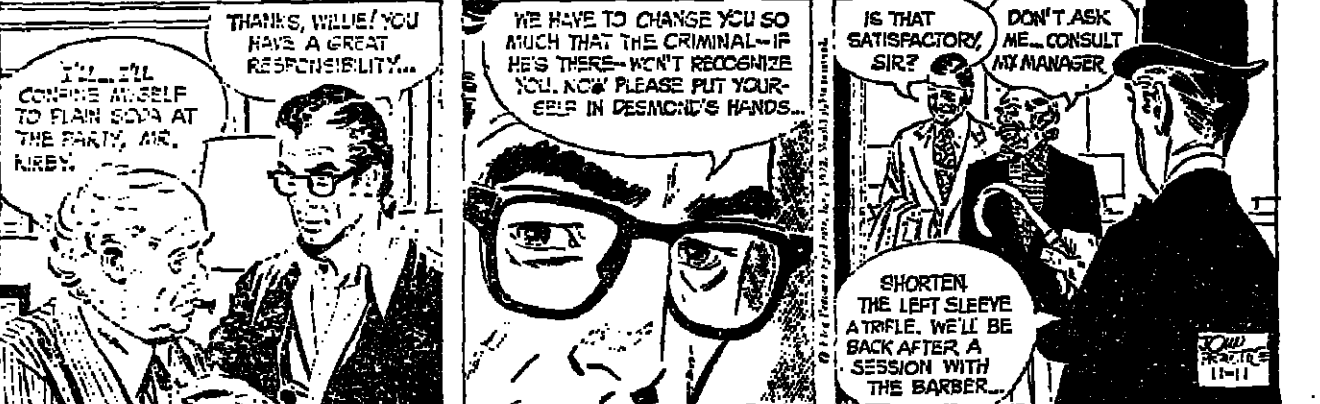
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POGO



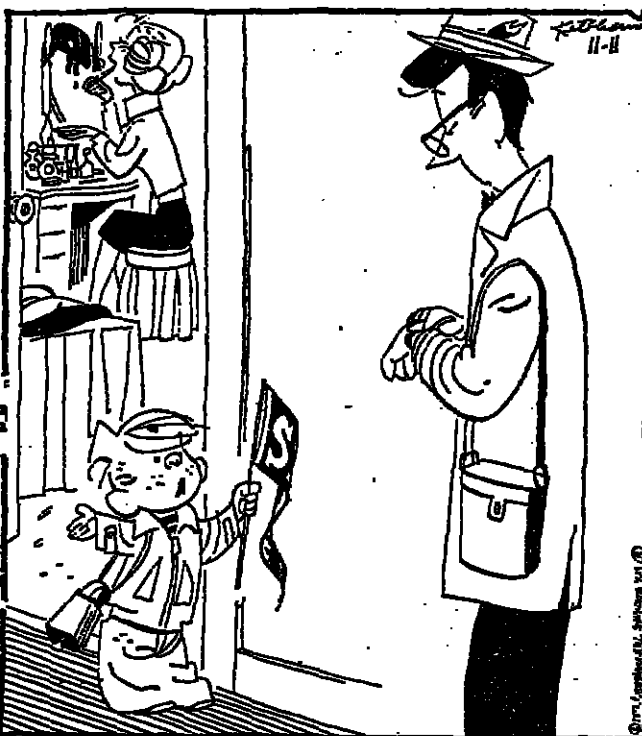
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KLEAY
SIPOE
THALEC
CHYPIS

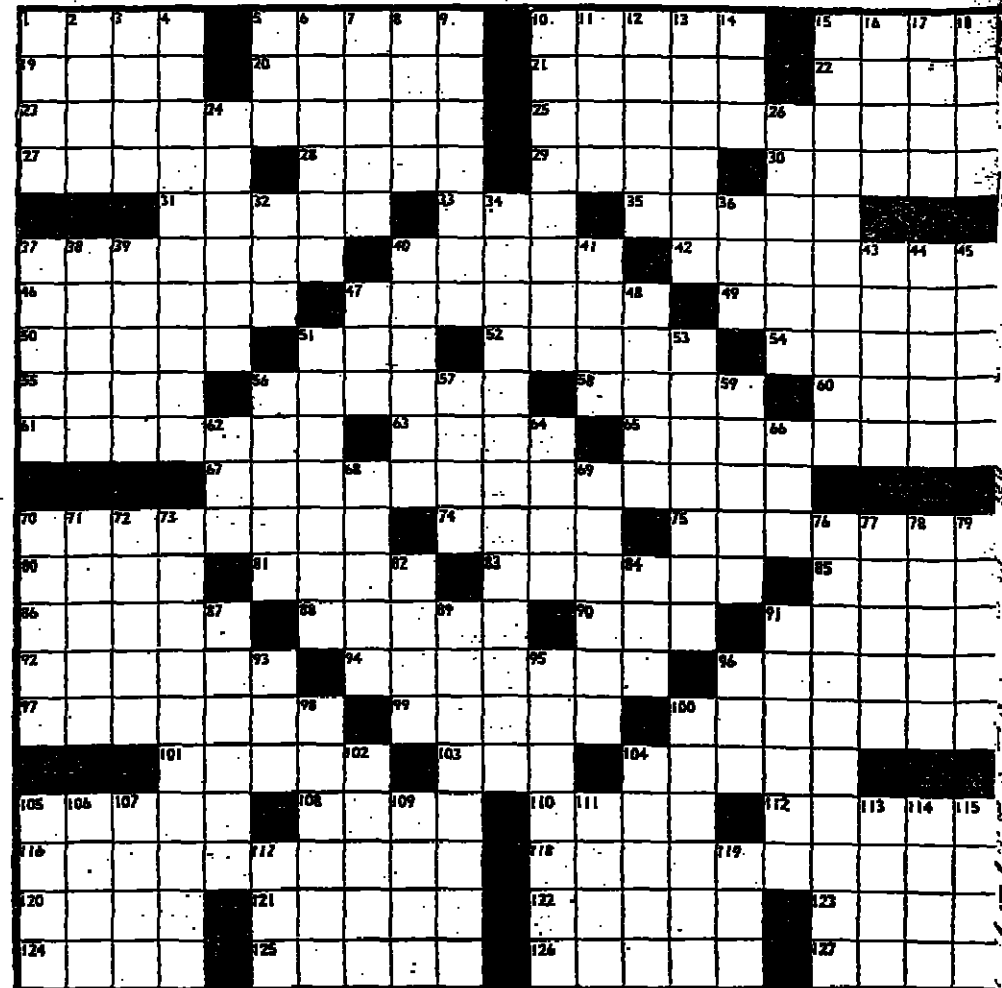
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: DUCAL FIFTY MENACE IODINE
Answers: Not to be played with when loaded--DICE

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

SERVICE STATION—By Emanuel Berg



- ACROSS**
- 1 Wilson
 - 5 Point on a compass card
 - 10 Forecaster's aid
 - 12 Diplomatic
 - 13 Chaplin
 - 20 Old Greek colony
 - 21 Lyrical poet
 - 22 She loved
 - 23 Home of North Dakota
 - 25 Diamond arena
 - 27 Alamo city
 - 28 Tree in Paris
 - 29 British work
 - 30 Armadillo
 - 31 ——— mediterranean
 - 32 Initials of 19th century
 - 33 Official gal
 - 37 Take ——— at (look)
 - 38 ——— advantage
 - 39 ——— Dance
 - 40 Afternoon in Spain
 - 41 Wall trophy
 - 42 Like a Lebanon grove
 - 43 Coverlet
 - 44 Silent one
 - 45 Increased
 - 46 TV comedian
 - 47 Wavy in head
 - 48 Briny
 - 49 Roosevelt name
 - 50 Kind of drama
 - 61 Kind of triangle
 - 62 Dutch vessel
- DOWN**
- 2 World traveler
 - 3 Parrot fish
 - 4 ——— the flash
 - 6 Sweeney horse
 - 7 Maroon range
 - 8 Western dam
 - 9 Former world relief org.
 - 11 Whiter Wallart
 - 14 Noted blues
 - 16 Compound engine device
 - 17 Unbalanced
 - 18 Fountains
 - 19 Sacred writings
 - 24 Good name for short
 - 25 It made
 - 26 Fan fall
 - 27 Official moves
 - 28 Sonny's partner
 - 29 Film
 - 34 French writer
 - 35 Foot soldier
 - 36 Thing in law
 - 37 City: Ger.
 - 38 Victors
 - 39 America's land
 - 40 Japanese admiral
 - 41 French dept.
 - 42 "I eat to eat"
 - 43 Bounced check
 - 44 Made sure
 - 45 Byzantine
 - 46 Kalathos of min.
 - 47 Red dye
 - 48 Awa
 - 49 Arrives
 - 50 Secretary of Interior
 - 51 Disease
 - 52 Southern arena
 - 53 Cheap novel
 - 54 Not name
 - 55 Gangy suffix
 - 56 Kibbel
 - 57 Nozzle
 - 58 Showed up
 - 59 Call gold rush name
 - 60 Not open
 - 61 Captain's neighbor
 - 62 Small bird
 - 63 Actor Andy
 - 64 Couch
 - 65 Penny express item
 - 66 Samean port
 - 67 Tuna: e.g.
 - 68 Tuna: e.g.
 - 69 Grain
 - 70 Indian maid
 - 71 Shoe shoe
 - 72 Chinese dynasty
 - 73 L. A. player
 - 74 Continental: Abbr.

BOOKS

TROUSERED APES

By Duncan Williams. Arlington House. 160 pp. \$6.95.
Reviewed by Henry Pleasants

WHEN Duncan Williams delivered a chapter of this book as a paper to a group of university teachers, he was accosted afterwards by a young woman of fashionably liberal views who said to him, in all seriousness: "You're advocating censorship; you shouldn't be allowed to publish it."

The pronouncement offers a serviceable example of what the author refers to elsewhere as "a form of intellectual totalitarianism" and which others have termed "approved bigotry." Nowhere in the book, in fact, does Williams, Welsh-born professor of English at Marshall University, Huntington, W. Va., advocate censorship; but he does argue, eloquently and bravely, for a re-examination of the criteria by which his performance is to be judged.

Williams's thesis is that in literature—and it applies to other arts as well—preoccupation with, even the glorification of, the animalistic in the human species has already gone far to persuade society of its essential bestial nature and even to accept bestiality as an admirable, or at least inescapable condition. What disturbs him is not so much the attitude itself, which is hardly novel, or the unpleasantness which it breeds and cultivates, as its current pervasiveness, the absence of any opposing cultural or aesthetic philosophy. As Peregrine Worsthorne, reviewing "Trousered Apes" for the London Sunday Telegraph, when it appeared in Great Britain a few months ago, observed:

"This dark and gloomy view has always played a part in the artistic creation; but hitherto it has been powerfully balanced by the Christian and classical tradition dwelling on much more hopeful themes, on man's potentiality for good, on the blessings of order, on the need for restraint, on good manners and civility... Writers and artists occupied a far less centrally influential role in the life of society as a whole. Today, however, they are the only moral mentors, and if they choose to lead us into the desert of nihilism or the quagmire of sensuality, there are no countervailing pressures to hold us back."

Civilization, Prof. Williams writes, "has been a heart-breaking slow process. It has been accomplished through man's gradual realization that a bodily functions—eating, drinking, copulating, excreting—he differs little from the ape. It was his reasoning ability, his self-control, his 'affectations,' which raised him to the dignity of Homo sapiens. The contemporary tendency to reject these necessarily repressive concepts may be taken an inevitable, cyclical fall of man."

While he identifies Jimmy Porter, the anti-hero of John Osborne's "Look Back in Anger," as the contemporary prototype of his "trouserless ape," he deals at greater length with Raszkolnikov, the murderer of Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment," of whom he writes: "In his peculiar blend of sadism and masochism in his emotional extremism, is still an easily recognizable literary and social phenomenon."

Prof. Williams even coins the term "Raszkolnikovian" for contemporary author, depicting him as a man dedicated to a self-fulfillment, bent on outstripping his competitors, on the one hand, and on the other, on the one hand, he feels alienated, and "how" which he exhibits arrogant "dignity." The description could apply, he adds, to "almost" whole avant-garde literary movement.

And not, of course, to the literary movement alone. Raszkolnikovians are to be found in every sphere of artistic intellectual activity, having the pretty much their own way the expense of a society made ashamed not only of its own but also of its virtues, and being to doubt that there is any real difference between them.

What to do about it? Not, probably, and certainly not a sorority, as long as society continues to be conformed to the artist's terms. There would seem to be a role for criticism here, but Prof. Williams is silent on this point, probably because critics, too, have tended to side with the art. Gullied by the term avant-garde they have played along, not realizing that the avant-garde is, truth, today's Academy.

Avant-garde suggests, he alone, out in front. In this sense a true avant-gardist today is conservative, the reactionary, takes courage to be one. Prof. Williams is as courageous as he is perceptive.

Mr. Pleasants is author of "The Agony of Modern Music" and "London music critic for International Herald Tribune."

Arts Agenda

The Monte Carlo Opera for its season Nov. 20 with a production of Johann Strauss, conducted by Georges Flegel, staged by Jean-Michel Goussier and designed by An Levesque. Other works plan for the season, with the debut of first performances, are double bill of Puccini's "Il Trittico" and Mascagni's "Cavall Rusticano," with Fiorenza Cossotto, Flaviano Labo, Giangiuseppe Guelfi singing principal parts in the latter. Helga Dernesch and Herminie in the title parts, and staged and conducted by Louis Matala (Feb. 10) and Puccini's "La Fanciulla del West" staged by Margherita Wallmann.

The Philadelphia String Quartet, in its first appearance, will give a gala concert Nov. 20 for the benefit of the American Library in Paris, a program of works by Beethoven and Ravel will be given at the Comite Francaise, 9 Avenue Franklin Roosevelt.

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2	Canada	9	4	1	19	60	38
3	Sweden	7	6	1	15	60	40
4	Finland	6	6	2	14	60	57
5	Czechoslovakia	7	7	1	15	60	46
6	Soviet Union	6	5	3	15	60	45
7	West Germany	5	7	2	12	60	45
8	East Germany	4	8	2	10	60	50
9	Poland	3	9	1	7	60	60
10	Switzerland	2	9	1	5	60	60

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LATER THAN NOVEMBER 30TH 1972

OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH



NOT GOOD ENOUGH—Pittsburgh goalie Jim Rutherford tries hard but fails to stop the puck which goes between his legs in an NHL game with the N.Y. Rangers.

Forecast Is Mud for D.C. International

By Gerald Strine and Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The best line on tomorrow's 21st running of the Washington, D.C., International will be provided today by the weather bureau, not the Laurel odds-maker.

"Rain likely" has been forecast for the \$150,000, 1 1/2-mile turf race. If it rains and the course becomes too soft, Cougar II and Riva Ridge will be scratched. They have the shortest odds among the field of 10.

"Riva Ridge can't handle it," trainer Lucien Laurin said yesterday following the Kentucky Derby and Belmont Stakes winner's four-furlong "tallpin" in 53 1/5. "I'll enter him, but if the turf doesn't dry out he won't start. Right now he's a 'maybe'."

Charlie Whittingham, trainer of Cougar II, was only slightly more optimistic.

"My horse will run if it's fairly firm, or yielding," the Californian said. "If it rains, and it is good and muddy like it was today, Cougar will have made a long trip for nothing."

Cougar's owner, Mary F. Jones, had not wanted to ship Cougar here from California after she called East early in the week and got the forecast. But she said yesterday the rain after a "knock-down, drag-out fight" with Whittingham.

"One thing," Mrs. Jones noted, "Cougar ships very well." Which is good, since last year Cougar made a 6,000-mile round trip only to be withdrawn about 48 hours before the race because the course was soft.

Mrs. Jones said she was already looking forward to next year's International, and to the chances of 32-year, 4-year-old Chilean-bred which she and Whittingham recently bought for

THIS IS THE FIELD
Jumbo Jet (2F), Singapore 15-1
Steel Poles (2), England 30-1
Droll Role (3), U.S. 8-1
Boream (4), Ireland 50-1
Majiro-Musashi (5), Japan 100-1
Farnell (6), England 6-1
Cougar II (7) U.S. 2-1
San San (8), France 4-1
Riva Ridge (9), U.S. 3-1
Belle Geste (10), Canada 10-1

nell, the English colt best suited by the conditions.

"Where can I get some of that 15 to 1 that's listed on Farnell in the daily racing form?" a New-market horseman inquired. "He's shipped well, the course is going to be perfect for him and he's in excellent hands."

The hands belong to trainer Bernard Van Cutsen, who sent out Karab to win the 1969 International. Van Cutsen can hardly hide his pleasure over the way the 4-year-old son of St. Paddy has responded to morning exercises.

Parnell appears to be an outstanding mudder in a sea of horses that cannot handle goey going. His second-place effort to the brilliant Brigadier Gerard in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes vouches for his quality.

Surprisingly, there has been little excitement created by San San, the 3-year-old French filly that was an upset winner of the Prix de Triumphant last month at 18 to 1. San San is only the third winner of Europe's most prestigious race to appear in an International. Ballymore ran third in 1968, Puisseant Chef wheeled at the start two years later.

The outsiders in the field are Jumbo Jet of Singapore, Steel Pulse of England, Boream of Ireland and Majiro-Musashi of Japan.

A's Series Share
Sets Record at
\$20,705 Each

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The world baseball champion Oakland A's and the runner-up Cincinnati Reds received record individual shares from the 1972 World Series. Commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced yesterday.

The Oakland team voted 27 full shares of \$20,705.01 and the Reds awarded 23 full shares of \$15,080.26. The total player purse was \$1,882,178.15, topping the previous high of \$1,423,325.31.

The previous high in player shares was the \$1,338,118 the New York Mets players earned in 1969. The previous high for a losing share was \$14,924.21 for the Baltimore Orioles the same year.

The total receipts for the World Series and the playoff series were a record \$6,184,476.99 of which \$3,954,542.99 came from the World Series and \$2,229,933 from the league championship series.

NBA Results
New York 101 (Pattis 16, Rasm 14, Carter 10).
Atlanta 98 (Maravich 25, Hudson 23).

ABA Results
Utah 121 (Wiss 23, Powell 18).
New York 101 (Pattis 16, Rasm 14, Carter 10).
Virginia 194 (Gerry 24, Baskin 21).
Indiana 125 (Gerry 23, McMillan 22).

NFL Outlook, Odds Vikings Picked to Roll Once More Over Lions

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The outlook and betting choices in the National Football League games this weekend and Monday night, with won-lost-tied records in parentheses:

SUNDAY
National Conference
DETROIT (5-3-0) at MINNEAPOLIS (4-4-0)—The Lions, who have lost nine straight to the Vikings, are dangerous with Charlie Sanders, Larry Walton and Steve Owens back in the offensive lineup. But they will have two rookies, Herb Orris and Larry Woods, in the defensive line. Without a pass rush threat, Fran Tarkenton will play the Lion linebackers like a drum. Betting choice: Minnesota by 6 1/2.

GIANTS (5-3-0) at WASHINGTON (7-1-0)—In their last realistic shot at a playoff berth, the Giants will take a chance with Joe Orduña, an almost totally inexperienced fullback. They need to score early and often because the Redskins will be doing the same. Betting choice: Washington by 9 1/2.

GREEN BAY (5-3-0) at CHICAGO (3-4-1)—Like everybody else, the Packers would prefer to have Bobby Douglas, the Bears' racy quarterback, passing rather than running. The Pack is better equipped than most to stop a running game. Betting choice: Green Bay by 3 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS (1-6-1) at ATLANTA (4-4-0)—The Falcons beat the Saints 21-14 a month ago and should make it a lot more this time. The Saints are young, hurt and confused while the Falcons still have a shot at a playoff position. Betting choice: Atlanta by 14.

ST. LOUIS (3-5-1) at DALLAS (6-2-0)—The Cardinal offense is good to a halt with one touchdown in the last 10 quarters. The Cowboys might get a shutout although their left cornerbacks, Charlie Waters and Herb Adderley, gave up three touchdowns passes last week. Betting choice: Dallas by 17.

American Conference
KANSAS CITY (5-3-0) at PITTSBURGH (6-2-0)—The young Steelers don't know about big games. This is one. Their offense gulps up yards, Franco Harris on the ground and Frank Lewis catching passes. They have

won four in a row but have not faced a defense as sharp, sound and seasoned as the Chiefs'. Betting choice: Pittsburgh by 1.

NEW ENGLAND (3-6-0) at MIAMI (8-0-0)—Don Shula, their coach, keeps reminding the Dolphins it was the Patriots that stopped Miami's eight-game winning streak last season. But the Dolphins have come a long way since then while the Pats have lost their last five. Betting choice: Miami by 18.

OAKLAND (4-3-1) at CINCINNATI (5-3-0)—Wendell Hayes, the Kansas City fullback said of the Raiders, "They've changed. They don't come at you like they used to." Starting quarterbacks will be decided on game day, Ken Anderson or Virgil Carter for the Bengals and Ken Stabler or Darlyle Lamborn, who has a sore ankle, for the Raiders. Betting choice: none.

BUFFALO (2-6-0) at JETS (5-3-0)—The Jets must win four and perhaps five of their last six games to make the playoffs. The right mix apparently is not for them. The Bills will send O.J. Simpson, the conference rushing leader, right at the Jets' vulnerable left linebacker spot. Betting choice: Jets by 11.

Interconference
BALTIMORE (2-6-0) at SAN FRANCISCO (3-4-1)—The Colts could be troublesome against a slumping team whose defense is hurt, whose offense has vanished and whose most effective player lately has been the second string quarterback, Steve Spurrier. Betting choice: San Francisco by 7.

DENVER (2-6-0) at LOS ANGELES (5-3-1)—In the American Conference only the Jets have gained more yards than the Broncos. But their defense is next to last in giving up points, 28 a game.

PHILADELPHIA (1-6-1) at HOUSTON (1-7-0)—The Oilers' coach, Bill Peterson, says of the Eagles: "They're just like we are." He's right. The loser may win the league's first draft choice next winter. Betting choice: Houston by 4.

CLEVELAND (5-3-0) at SAN DIEGO (2-5-1)—The Chargers have been beating themselves. Their coach, John Ralston, the defensive end who has stood up just had his best game. The Browns, who had a miserable start, have won three straight, but two were against Houston. Betting choice: San Diego by 3 1/2.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Louisiana State University hasn't lost a football game since dropping a 14-7 decision to Alabama last year. As Nebraska, Tennessee, Mississippi and others were beaten this fall, LSU emerged as the team with the longest major college winning streak, which stands at 11.

But once again the Tigers go up against Alabama with predictions that the Crimson Tide, also undefeated this season, will win this big Southeastern Conference game tomorrow.

For one thing, the game is to be played at Legion Field in Birmingham, Alabama's second home and the place where LSU has defeated Alabama only once in the past. For another, Alabama has trounced most of its eight opponents this fall while LSU has had some problems such as beating Mississippi on the last day of the game last week.

No matter how the teams got this far, they reached a point of confrontation with perfect records and an Orange Bowl bid waiting for the winner of the game.

Alabama's wishbone has been a crusher this year so that Bear Bryant's big and quick Alabamians are the fifth highest scoring team in the land. By contrast, Alabama's big and quick defense ranks eighth in the nation in defense against scoring while LSU is sixth.

About the only thing not involved in this game is that unofficial ranking of No. 1 in the land such as was the case in the Oklahoma-Nebraska game a year ago. But it is possible that Alabama, now third, or LSU, now sixth, could eventually finish No. 1 this season.

Earlier tomorrow afternoon, the Ohio State-Michigan State game goes under way at East Lansing, Mich. The Buckeyes take their undefeated team against the Spartans, whose coach, Duffy Daugherty, is finishing out his last season. He announced his resignation last Friday and Michigan State beat Purdue last Saturday.

Ben Schwartzwalder, who took the Syracuse head coaching job

Britain Braced
For Australia
In Rugby Final

LYONS, Nov. 10 (UPI)—Great Britain does not expect an easy game when it meets Australia in the final of the Rugby League World Cup in Lyons tomorrow, according to trainer Jim Challenor.

Challenor said today: "If there is one thing we do not believe, it is that the match will be easy. The Australians... are in devastating form and the final should be spectacular."

At the same time, Challenor said, "Our team too has progressed. It is in top physical condition and will go out well armed for the battle."

TENNIS—At Stockholm, in the quarterfinals, 27-year-old Swedish Open Grand Prix Tournament Mary Riesen, United States, 6, Roger Taylor, Britain, 6-4, 7-6, 6-3. St. Louis, United States, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4. Nikola Pietrangeli, Yugoslavia, 6-4, 7-6, 6-3.

Coach Grant Is 'Sure' NFL Lions Have Viking Defensive Playbook

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Nov. 10 (AP)—The Minnesota Vikings of the National Football League started practice this week minus one defensive playbook, which they believe is in the hands of the Detroit Lions.

"I'm sure they've got our playbook," coach Bud Grant said, without concern, as the Vikings began preparing for Sunday's game in Minnesota against the Lions.

Defensive back Al Randolph was signed by the Vikings and placed on the taxi squad last week. When Randolph asked if he was going to be activated for last Sunday's game against New Orleans, Grant would not give any assurance.

Randolph left Minnesota without notice and turned up in a Detroit uniform last Sunday against the Bears.

The Vikings said that Randolph had signed a contract for 1973, so it is conceivable that he could be in the Vikings' training camp next summer. Minnesota general manager Jim Pinks said, "There's nothing illegal about him going to Detroit."

Pinks called the departure "an odd turn of events." We had no forewarning. Detroit never notified us; Randolph never told us, and he never turned in his playbook."

Giants' Orduna Is Grateful He's Finally Off the Bench

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (UPI)—The rain that pelted Yankee Stadium yesterday hampered the Giants on their second day of preparations for the important game in Washington Sunday, but to Joe Orduña even the raindrops look like roses these days.

Orduña, who sat idly and miserably, with the San Francisco 49ers last season, will make his first start as a pro against the Redskins, playing in place of Charlie Evans, who broke a leg last Sunday.

"It was very bad not playing all last year," said the rookie back, whom the Giants picked up on waivers in September. "But I've enjoyed playing on the special teams with the Giants. I've been having a lot of fun."

"I didn't expect to get in the game last Sunday and it was quite a shock to realize I was in there. Now I feel a lot of pressure, knowing I'm starting. I don't want to disappoint my teammates."

On the contrary, Orduña (ORDUNE-ya) may surprise the Redskins. Washington has George Allen and Larry Brown, but Orduña has something going for him, too.

"I'm very sad at the loss of Evans because he's been doing such a good job," said the 6-foot 195-pound back, who was a teammate of Larry Jacobson, the Giants' rookie defensive tackle, at Nebraska. "But for me, the God whom I love has been very faithful. People have told me the Lord would work things out and now I feel that he has ordered it for me at this time."

Orduña, who describes himself

WHA Results
Alberta 7 (Harrison 2, Barry Postrey, 1, Mike Joyal, Barrie), Los Angeles 2 (Sutherland, Reikals).

Winnipeg 4 (Kronau, Beaudin, Cudde, Rousseau), Ottawa 1 (Leduc).

ALABAMA Favored to Remove
LSU From Undefeated Ranks

By Gordon S. White Jr.

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THE NEW JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA (15 vol. English) seeks representative. Write to: Box 224, New York, N.Y. 10014.

FRANCE: 2nd CONGRESS, secretary for French speaking. Some German. Send data, date fr. 80 Mainz, Germany. Stage 21.

U.S. CANADIAN BRITISH SECRETARIES. (Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Apathy Wins

WASHINGTON.—Apathy Wins in Landslide! was the headline in Wednesday morning's newspapers.

I went to Apathy's hotel headquarters in hopes of interviewing the winner, but his aides said he was resting.

"Did he have a tough night?" I asked.

"No, he's always resting. He sleeps a lot."

Refusing to be put off, I sneaked up to his room and without knocking walked in. Apathy was lying on his bed in his underwear.

"I'm sorry to break in on you," I said apologetically.

Apathy yawned, "I couldn't care less."

"You apparently are the big winner in this election. How do you feel about it?"

"All right, I guess. I really didn't care if I won or not. Frankly, I don't feel any different now than I did before the race."

"That's interesting," I said writing very fast. "What made you enter the campaign in the first place?"

"I was drafted," Apathy said. "Early in the year the pollsters and pundits indicated there was tremendous grassroots support for Apathy in this country. It started when people suddenly realized they might have four more years of Nixon. Then McGovern was nominated in Miami and that put the clincher on it. People came to me and said, 'Apathy, this is your year.' Well, I didn't have anything else to do so I agreed to run."

"And you did well," I said. "Can you tell me a little about the strategy you used?"

"My strategy was not to do ANYTHING. I let McGovern campaign on TV. I let Nixon campaign on radio. I let Agnew and Shriver go all over the country. The more exposure they had the more Apathy the country became. By election day I was 75 points ahead in the polls."

"But surely you did something

to lull the country into a false sense of complacency."

"I'm not being modest when I say I didn't make a speech, issue a statement or spend one cent on my campaign. But I got all the press. The columnists and the commentators kept talking about Apathy in this campaign every day. Wherever people gathered to discuss the election, Apathy was the first thing mentioned. Both parties were knocking themselves out for their candidates, but I was the one who got all the exposure."

"I imagine," I said, "You became very nervous when the Watergate bugging scandal broke."

"My staff panicked; they wanted me to do something about it. They were afraid the American people would lose their faith in Apathy after that. But I just told them to sit tight. I knew it was impossible to get the American people shook up about anything anymore. And I was right. No matter what came out of the Watergate, the electorate stayed Apathetic and I didn't lose a vote."

"Was there any time during the campaign when you felt you were in trouble?"

"The only time I had a scare was when technicians striking against CBS cut the cable before the New York Jets-Washington Redskins game on Sunday."

"For the first time everyone in the country was aroused and lost their Apathy and I was afraid they would remain infuriated until election day. But CBS gave them all another football game to watch and everybody went back to sleep."

"Apparently you've been given a mandate by the American people. What do you intend to do with it?"

"Nothing," Apathy said. "If I did anything I'd just shake people up."

Mrs. Apathy came into the bedroom in her slip, drinking a can of beer.

"How does it feel to be the First Lady of the Land?" I asked her.

She shrugged and took a sip from the can. "Beats the hell out of me."

Irving Marder

A Soldier Remembers
The First Armistice Day

PARIS, Nov. 10 (UPI).—That's where Johnny Rao got gas, the lanky old man said, with a broad grin that seemed broader because most of his bottom teeth are missing. "In the Argonne Forest, two months before the Armistice."

The aged ex-doughboy was chatting with a visitor at the American Legion's Post No. 1 who had asked him about that other Armistice Day, the first one, 54 years ago. Mr. Rao had come to the club to have lunch on the house—a twice-weekly privilege for those with at least 50 years of membership.

Not, mind you, that Johnny Rao couldn't buy his own lunch if he felt like it. Married since 1919 to the former Raymond Lachambre of Orleans, whom he met when he was a 23-year-old sergeant in the American Expeditionary Force, he has lived in France in comfortable retirement since 1947. The Raos have a place in Orleans and another in Sartrouville, where Johnny passes the time growing grapes, peaches, and other garden produce suitable for transmutation into alcohol. The Raos, in short, are feeling no particular pain, and Johnny's U.S. Army pension—for a 60 percent disability—is icing on the cake.

"I had to stop driving my car a little while back, after I had my first attack," he said. "No more car trips to Orleans..."

What kind of attack? Heart, brought on by the asthma from which he coughs sporadically, which in turn was induced by the gas. Even so, he said, he has spent no more than "six or seven months" in hospitals in the last half-century for treatment of illness connected with the war. A good-natured old gaffer with sharp eyes and a lively sense of humor, he has clearly retained all of his buttons—a testimonial to the preservative quality of German mustard gas.

A New York City native, he enlisted in the Army in 1916—the old Army, which goes back further even than John Wayne. They put him in the 9th Cavalry, gave him a horse and broke Boy Scout hat down to the Mexican border to help track down Pancho Villa (Rao calls him "Panko") and his bandit army. They didn't find him, and eventually he and his commander, Gen. John J. Pershing, were urgently needed elsewhere as the United States entered World War I.

"They made me a drill sergeant," he said, "trainin' them new recruits. Then they shipped us overseas—to Liverpool, then to Brighton, and across the Channel to Dieppe. They divided us up into squads and assigned us to British outfits on the Somme."

We were supposed to find out what kind of war this was over here, because it wasn't like the one in Texas.

"Well, let's see. That was in July, 1917, I guess. Toward the end of 1917 we had our own front, called the Argonne, in the Vosges Mountains, and our boys were comin' over by the thousands. They had no trainin' to speak of. They gave them what they called 'trainin' fire,' in the third line of trenches. The Argonne-St. Mihiel sector—we lost a lot of men there..."

"Then, in 1918, we were reorganized into regular divisions. From 1 to 91. Ours was the Alsace-Lorraine Division. After that came the second Argonne battle—we had orders to break out, we hit Toul, we made the breakthrough, and that's when I got the gas."

"They sent me to a hospital at Dijon, and after a while



they said, 'Well, you can go back now.' But they didn't send me to the front again. They made me an electrician. I done electrical work before the war—and they sent me to general headquarters at Neuchâtel. There'd be an attack, and I'd throw the switch on and off."

He grinned, across a chasm of 50-odd years, and drank some orange juice. "That's how we got the news first on November 11—the news of the Armistice. We'd been expecting it. A dispatch rider came up, on an Indian motorcycle. We had champagne coming out of our gills. We were a little ossified for two days, three days... There was no shouting, no nothing. You could talk to a general just like I'm talkin' to you."

The war over, Johnny Rao married his French sweetheart and settled down in Paris. He was a piano player—"taught my self, but I can read music. I sort of change it around, though."

And he met Maurice Chevalier. The ex-doughboy spent two years playing piano for Chevalier ("20 francs a night, in gold; a franc then would buy you a dozen eggs, bread and butter, and a bottle of wine") and then returned to the States with his bride. He remained there until after the end of World War II, playing ragtime piano in New York, Chicago, Palm Beach.

"And that reminds me," he said with some heat to an official of the club who was listening in. "I'm a Legionnaire—I'm supposed to be at that piano [meaning the one in the clubroom] not a Frenchman..."

It was hard to tell exactly how much of a grievance this was. Anyway, the Legion will help to make amends in a ceremony here tomorrow afternoon, when it will award a gold medal to Johnny Rao and about a dozen other American veterans of World War I. The old man finished his second hamburger and turned his attention to the dessert: ice cream and layer cake. Someone said in a respectful undertone that Rao usually finished off these meals with a pizza.

PEOPLE: Sweden's King Gustav Celebrating His 90th

King Gustav VI Adolf of Sweden, the world's oldest reigning monarch, celebrates his 90th birthday Saturday.

The tall, bearded king had wanted to celebrate his birthday quietly. But others turned it into a marathon 14-hour program filled with royal splendor.

Premier Olof Palme, whose Social Democratic party has led the abolition of the monarchy in their party program since it was founded, heads the committee organizing the birthday celebration, and the premier is the principal speaker for the celebration.

All opinion polls in recent years have shown that the eight million Swedes, although radical to many other ways, are firmly royalistic. Thus the ruling Social Democrats have never seriously raised the issue of turning Sweden into a republic.

The king, who is still agile both in body and mind in spite of his age, will be at the center of celebrations, beginning at 9 a.m. with the raising of the flag over the royal palace and ending at 11 p.m. when the curtain falls on a special gala performance at the royal opera.

Natalia Makarova, the Soviet ballerina who defected to the West, two years ago, plans to live in Europe. The 31-year-old ballerina flew into London's Heathrow Airport after living in the United States for two years and said, "I would really prefer to live on this side of the Atlantic." She is in Britain to dance in "Les Sylphides" and "Don Quixote" at Covent Garden on Wednesday. She will live in a hotel before looking for a house or apartment. "I have not yet decided where to live," Miss Makarova said.

The Rev. Tom Chipper, Baptist minister in the English village of Isleham, has banned baptisms in the nearby River Lark because of pollution. It had been a century-old tradition but, the Rev. Chipper said, "nowadays anyone who was baptized came out smelling."

Perhaps it was a very old dog, maybe his skin was a very tough. Police in Brooklyn reported Thursday night that a dog rolled over and died after hitting a police officer in the leg.



King Gustav VI

Patrolman Dominick Calc went to Brooklyn to report of a disorderly When Calcia got out squad car, "a small brown white mongrel dog just to him and his him and dead on the street," spokesman said. "He did or nothing. He just bit died."

Oscar-winning writer-n Sterling Silliphant has been divorced by his thin Margot Silliphant, 32, he granted a restraining from Santa Monica, superior court while cludes the 55-year-old Sill from the couple's Beverly home. She asked for \$3 million. Sill won an Oscar for a screen play in 1954.

The couple were married in 1954. The couple have no children, and Silliphant listed irreconcilable differences as the ground divorce.

American comedian Joey has been credited by the Guard with his second sea in three weeks. He the helm of his 42-foot Sonovagun II when he partly submerged sailboat heavy fog. Bishop and hauled the occupant of t aboard unharmed and to sailboat back to Marit Rey. Three weeks ago rescued five persons whose boat was disabled.

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